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Officials Arrive in Jakarta for Cambodia Talks

Son Sann Arrives 4 Sep

BK0409163690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1613 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sept 4 (AFP)—Former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann arrived here late Tuesday for a new round of talks on the Cambodian conflict amid signs that other key figures might stay away from the meeting.

Mr. Son Sann is the only faction leader to have arrived so far for the talks planned for later this week to find a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian conflict which is now entering its 12th year. He represents the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which together with the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and followers of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk make up the resistance coalition fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has reportedly decided to stay away from the talks unless Prince Sihanouk, who heads the resistance coalition, also takes part.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Prince Sihanouk's son, had yet to decide whether to participate in the absence of Mr. Hun Sen and was Tuesday waiting in Singapore, his spokesman in Bangkok said.

Khieu Samphan, nominal leader of the Khmer Rouge, was due to leave Bangkok for Jakarta on Wednesday to take part in the talks, his office in the Thai capital said.

Mr. Son Sann said on his arrival here he believed both Prince Ranariddh and Mr. Samphan would take part in the meeting, citing an accord the three leaders made at a meeting in Beijing last month. As for Mr. Hun Sen, Mr. Son Sann said "I pray for him to come to Jakarta" to cooperate with the other three factions to help restore peace in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

Cambodian sources in Jakarta meanwhile said Indonesia was making a last ditch effort to get Mr. Hun Sen to come to the talks by enlisting the help of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The sources also said that France, the co-chair of the meeting with Indonesia, would be represented by Edwige Avice, minister associate for foreign affairs.

Says Not Ready To Sign Accord

BK0509122990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1118 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 5 (OANA/ANTARA)—Leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Son Sann stated here on Tuesday that although agreeing on the idea of establishing a supreme national council (SNC), he was still not prepared to sign the agreement (on the formation of an SNC).

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival at Cengkareng Sukarno-Hatta Airport here at 20.30 Hrs WIB [West Indonesia Time—1230 GMT] on Tuesday, he said that his reason for refraining from signing the agreement was that so far only two of the factions had agreed to the idea. He would only sign, he pointed out, if all factions had expressed agreement to the idea as was the case with the result of the present "Tokyo meeting" on the solution of the Cambodian problem.

"The SNC should be a symbol of the independence and unity of the Cambodian people, and failure in establishing the SNC would mean that the Cambodian people would be still facing difficult problems in the future", he pointed out.

In that connection, he hoped that all parties concerned with the settlement of the Cambodian problem would be present at the current informal meeting in Jakarta, scheduled to start on Wednesday, September 5 or on Thursday, September 6. "I pray for the presence of Hun Sen at the current meeting as a Cambodian who has the fate of his nation at heart as well as the will to cooperate with the other three factions to restore peace in Cambodia in the shortest possible time," he continued.

On the same occasion, he also thanked the Indonesian Government, particularly President Suharto and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, for the efforts in helping to solve the problem which was currently faced by the Cambodian people.

Prior to Son Sann's arrival, a five-member Chinese delegation, led by Liu Xinsheng, arrived also at Sukarno-Hatta Airport. Except speaking in Chinese to the correspondents of China's XINHUA News Agency, the leader of the Chinese delegation did not answer questions raised by other journalists. The XINHUA correspondent later told people at the VIP room of the airport that Liu was here to make the necessary preparations for he opening of the Chinese Embassy in Jakarta.

No information was available, however, whether the delegation's presence here had anything to do with the current plan to hold an informal meeting in Jakarta on the Cambodian problem.

Ranariddh, Khieu Samphan Arrive

BK0509133090 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Three Cambodian factions are currently in Jakarta to attend the Jakarta meeting on the Cambodian problem. Prince Ranariddh, who is representing his father, Prince Sihanouk, arrived today after the arrival of the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan. Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer nationalist faction, flew into Jakarta yesterday. Hun Sen will be represented by Hor Nam Hong in the internal meeting.

Replying to questions raised by newsmen on his arrival at the Hotel Indonesia, Ranariddh said he is here to represent his father, Prince Sihanouk, of the Sihanoukist faction. He declined to answer other questions concerning the absence of two other Cambodian factions.

According to Ranariddh, everything depends on Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who is one of the co-chairmen of the meeting. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas held separate consultations with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan this evening.

The meeting, which is scheduled to last until 8 September, is to be attended by the four warring Cambodian factions, co-chairmen Ali Alatas and the French Foreign Minister's representative, and the special envoy of the UN Secretary General. There is still no news as to when the meeting will convene.

Hor Nam Hong Arrives 5 Sep

BK0609132290 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1138 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK)—The seven-member delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Hor Nam Hong, minister of the Council of Ministers' office in charge of foreign affairs, arrived Wednesday in Jakarta at the time when Son Sann, Ranariddh, and Khieu Samphan were also there but refused to take part in a meeting.

Hor Nam Hong, who is also representing Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen, was greeted at the airport by K.I.H. Siahaan, chief of the Protocol Department of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, and the ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union accredited to Indonesia.

Speaking to the press, Minister Hor Nam Hong expressed his gratitude to the Indonesian Government for its efforts in organizing the meeting and expressed the hope for the success of the forum on Cambodia. "The time has come" he said, adding that there is now a basis for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, thanks to the understanding reached among Cambodian parties during past successive negotiations, notably on the framework documents adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He said his delegation will do all it can for the success of the meeting in Jakarta, which also requires goodwill of all parties.

Hor Nam Hong specified that Prime Minister Hun Sen is always ready to take part in the meeting any time in case Prince Sihanouk himself also agrees to attend the meeting. He wondered why at this crucial time for peace in Cambodia, the prince—considered by many as a key personality—is boycotting the meeting.

In the same afternoon, Hor Nam Hong exchanged views with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on the process to finalize the composition of the supreme national council and determine its role. The two parties reckoned that these are the basis for the success of the Informal Meeting on Cambodia.

Sihanouk's Involvement Discussed

BK0609071890 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0625 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—The leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, would probably come to Jakarta to attend the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC), an official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated here on Wednesday night. "I don't have any idea about the date of his arrival, but I believe that he would probably come", the deputy director for Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Office, Zhang Qing, said after a consultation with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

Previously Alatas had also consultation meetings with KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] leader Son Sann, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] leader Prince Ranariddh, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and the delegate of the Phnom Penh government, Hor Nam Hong.

The Cambodian resistance coalition, consisting of three groups under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was fighting against the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government under Hun Sen.

Prince Sihanouk who was reported to be in Beijing at present, had refused to attend the Jakarta meeting. As his substitute, he had sent his son and troop commander Prince Ranariddh. "My father asks for your forgiveness, because he is not able to come to Jakarta and he had sent me to represent him", Ranariddh, who arrived here Wednesday, said after the meeting with Alatas on Wednesday evening.

The leader of the Phnom Penh government, Hun Sen, had stated that he would attend, if Sihanouk would also attend.

According to Ranariddh, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas had sent a message to Sihanouk and also to Hun Sen, but he did not know about the content of the letter to his father, he added.

In the meantime, Ranariddh after the meeting with Alatas told newsmen that we are waiting for Hun Sen and we hope that he would join us. The IMC does not depend on my father's presence, but on Hun Sen's, he stressed.

The time for the official opening of the international meeting on Cambodia, which previously had been scheduled for September 5-9 at the Jakarta Indonesia Hotel, could so far not be fixed. Foreign Minister Alatas had said that the time of the meeting would be made adaptable for changes with the hope that Hun Sen would attend.

The Director of Information of the Indonesian Foreign Office, Suteja Kartawijaya, pointed out that the meeting was expected to be opened very soon. Thursday, Foreign

Minister Alatas was expected to have a consultation meeting with the French delegate, he added. Indonesia and France are co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) which took place in July 1989.

The IMC which will be held in the framework of the PICC, is mainly aimed at establishing a supreme national council (SNC) on Cambodia which will have its member elements from the four conflicting factions in Cambodia.

Meanwhile ANTARA received on Thursday a press release from FUNCINPEC's information section, dated 5 September, 1990, announcing that Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be arriving in Jakarta on Sunday, September 9, 1990.

AFP on Sihanouk, Hun Sen

BK0609021490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0203 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 6 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has accepted an Indonesian invitation to come to Jakarta to help peace talks on Cambodia get under way here, his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh said Thursday. Prince Ranariddh said his father was expected here Sunday.

A senior official of Phnom Penh's pro-Vietnamese Government said it was likely Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen would also come here as the prince, now in Beijing, had agreed to be in Jakarta, where Cambodia's four warring factions are to hold talks. Mr. Hun Sen had refused to attend the talks—aimed at paving the way toward setting up a supreme national council (SNC) of faction representatives and discussing a peace plan put together by the world's major powers—because of Prince Sihanouk's absence. Prince Sihanouk was to come here to "assist in the setting up of the SNC" but would not take part in the talks, Prince Ranariddh said.

Prince Sihanouk is the nominal head of a guerrilla coalition fighting to topple the government installed in Phnom Penh almost 12 years ago after Vietnam invaded Cambodia. The prince also heads one of two noncommunist groups within the alliance, which is dominated by the Chinese-backed Marxist Khmer Rouge.

News that Prince Sihanouk would come here "was a good thing," said Hor Nam Hong, a minister attached to the Cambodian prime minister's office. Mr. Hong Nam Hong described as "regrettable" the prince's decision to avoid direct involvement in the talks, but he was quick to add that Mr. Hun Sen was likely to come to Jakarta following the prince's move. He gave no date when Mr. Hun Sen could be expected here.

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—worked out a package to end the war in Cambodia giving the U.N. a major role in the peace process. The blueprint calls for the formation of an SNC that would represent Cambodia's sovereignty, but it delegates extensive executive powers to a U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to administer the country until elections can be held there.

Alatas Receives Sihanouk's Letter

BK0609084190 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0802 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Uncertainty on the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC) to be held in Jakarta was fading somewhat after Prince Norodom Sihanouk, from Beijing, stated his preparedness to attend the meeting, initially scheduled to commence Wednesday night. I have received a letter from Sihanouk stating his preparedness to to comply with our invitation to come to Jakarta, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters here Thursday morning.

According to Sihanouk's letter received here earlier, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) leader would leave for Jakarta from Beijing via Singapore on September 8 and would arrive here on September 9. However, latest developments Thursday morning indicated that Sihanouk would arrive here sooner, Alatas said.

So, we just wait. Meanwhile, I have also summoned Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen's envoy Mr. Hor Nam Hong and told him about it. With the arrival of Sihanouk we now expect a confirmation on the arrival of Hun Sen, Alatas further said.

Besides meeting with Hor Nam Hong, who is a high-ranking official of the Phnom Penh government Foreign Affairs Ministry, Alatas had earlier had a consultation meeting with Sihanouk's son, Norodom Ranariddh. The news that Sihanouk would arrive here sooner was from Prince Ranariddh, Alatas disclosed.

In his press release, Sihanouk's envoy at present in Jakarta said that the CGDK leader would not give any statements to the press, whether on his arrival or during his stay in Jakarta, except in written ones.

Other than waiting for Hun Sen's arrival, the meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta still awaits the arrivals of a number of important statesmen such as co-chairman of the meeting, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas (who would be represented by Mrs. Edwige Avice, the French state minister for foreign relations), and UN secretary general's special envoy on Cambodia Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Sihanouk would lead the coalition of the three groups of Cambodian resistance forces—the CGDK—struggling since 1979 against the Vietnam supported Phnom Penh government under Prime Minister Hun Sen. CGDK consists of the FUNCINPEC group (the Cambodian National Front), the KPNLF under ex-Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge under Khieu Samphan.

Cambodian prominent figures who had arrived in Jakarta up till Thursday were Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Prince Ranariddh.

Talks Said To Open 7 Sep

BK0609121890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 6 (AFP)—Cambodia's four warring factions will open talks here Friday on a peace formula approved by the world's major powers, a senior Indonesian official said Thursday. The formal launching of a fresh round of talks followed days of protracted wrangling over the status of representatives that almost derailed the meeting.

"The talks are tentatively scheduled to start at 5 p.m. (1000 GMT)," the Indonesian Foreign Ministry official said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk Thursday reversed a decision not to come here, breaking a deadlock that threatended to keep Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Government away as well. Phnom Penh officials already here said their prime minister would not attend the meeting in the absence of the prince, who they said was the key to any peace settlement.

Prince Sihanouk is expected to fly in on Sunday, although officials said he could arrive earlier. Mr. Hun Sen is expected early Friday.

The talks are to be co-chaired by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and the French junior minister for external affairs, Edwige Avice, who is also due here Friday. Indonesia and France are presiding over the talks as their countries chaired last year's Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

Officials say the meeting will focus on the formation of a supreme national council (SNC) in which Cambodian sovereignty is to rest in the run-up to free elections. The SNC will authorise a U.N. interim authority to administer Cambodia, supervise a cease-fire and organise free polls. The proposals for what diplomats call a comprehensive political settlement of the almost 12-year-old Cambodian conflict were endorsed last week by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China. Analysts said that the composition of the SNC might prove a further sticking point between the four factions.

Hun Sen Expected 7 Sep

BK0609094590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0910 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 6 (OANA-ANTARA)—Hun Sen, the Vietnam-backed Cambodian prime minister is expected to arrive in Jakarta Friday [7 September], spokesman of the Phnom Penh government delegation, Chum Bunrong, said here Thursday. The confirmation of Hun Sen's arrival was received several hours after Sihanouk, leader of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) finally stated that he would attend the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC) in Jakarta .

Hun sen will leave Phnom Penh at 10.30 hours, Chum Bunrong said. On the exact time of arrival of the prime minister in Jakarta, he said that flight between Phnom Penh and Jakarta usually took three and a half hours.

In a letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas sent Thursday Sihanouk said that he would attend the IMC at the invitation of Indonesian President Suharto and Minister Alatas. Sihanouk, previously intended to send only his son, Prince Ranariddh to represent his faction, the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], to the IMC. His policy had made Hun Sen decide to stay away from the meeting which is mainly aimed at ending the more than 11 year conflict in Cambodia.

The IMC, actually scheduled to start Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, was feared to end in total failure when both Sihanouk and Hun Sen earlier announced that they would not come to Jakarta.

Japan

Soviet Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meets With Shintaro Abe, Ozawa

OW0509150290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1435 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze expressed the strong hope here Wednesday that Japan will join the Soviet Union in developing oil and natural gas fields in the central Russian republic of Tyumen and other Soviet regions.

Shevardnadze, who arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday for regular talks with his Japanese counterpart, Taro Nakayama, made the call in a meeting with former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

Shevardnadze said, "We must cooperate with Japan and Europe. Japan, as a highly developed nation, needs oil stocks and other fuel resources." The Soviet Union and Japan must build mutual confidence, said Shevardnadze, adding that the two countries should establish stable and multi-faceted relations.

Abe, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said Japan will need to screen the possibility of implementing joint oil and natural gas development projects with the Soviet Union. Abe said Japan is expecting the Soviets to play a role in resolving the Persian Gulf crisis.

Shevardnadze promised to meet Abe when he visits the Soviet Union starting September 20.

Later, Shevardnadze talked with LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa.

Ozawa implied that Japan and the Soviet Union should make a compromise on the territorial dispute over the four Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido. Japan claims the four islands—Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu and the Habomais—which the Soviet Union has held since the end of World War II.

Ozawa said Japan and the Soviet Union should expand exchanges of technical know-how. He said the success of Soviet perestroyka (restructuring) will have a good impact on relations between the Soviet Union and other countries. Ozawa said perestroyka has promoted relations between the two countries.

Stresses 'Improved' Ties

OW0509154690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1523 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said Wednesday he saw nothing in the way of ties between his country and Japan reaching the same level of friendship Moscow had reached with its one-time rival the United States.

In a dinner toast to his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama, Shevardnadze said the post-cold war U.S. and Soviet Union Governments no longer saw each other as enemies. Shevardnadze said there was "no reason blocking" Soviet and Japanese leaders from saying the same.

But Nakayama, in his banquet address, called for "bravery and wisdom" from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in solving the territorial problem between them. Both ministers agreed that improved Soviet-Japan ties would contribute to greater stability in Asia.

Shevardnadze, referring indirectly to the island dispute as an unsolved problem, stressed that many countries had been faced with complicated and grave problems. "The important thing is not to let them block the larger view," he said.

The Soviet envoy called for efforts on both sides to make next year's visit to Japan by Gorbachev a success, saying it would have a major impact on overall ties, lifting them to a "qualitatively different state."

Nakayama also hailed the visit as historic, promising constructive efforts to achieve its outcome.

Views UN Asian Ministers' Meeting

OW0509154590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1520 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said he supported Japan's proposal that foreign ministers from Asia meet during the United Nations General Assembly in New York later this month, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry. Shevardnadze's support was an expression of willingness to participate in the talks suggested by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, they said.

The proposed Asian foreign ministerial talks are slated for September 27, with foreign ministers from 14 nations, including Japan and the Soviet Union. The others are the United States, China, Canada, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the six member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand and the Philippines. Japan is also urging Vietnam, Myanmar [Burma] and Laos to participate.

Shevardnadze expressed his support for the foreign ministerial talks in New York in reference to his proposal on Tuesday in the Soviet Far Eastern port city of Vladivostok for a pan-Asian foreign ministerial conference, prior to his arrival in Tokyo.

The Soviet foreign minister said he is considering his proposal as a stepped-up framework in which to follow the Japanese proposal, but he said it need not be convened as a matter of urgency in the near future. Shevardnadze proposed holding pan-Asian foreign ministerial consulations in the fall of 1993.

Talks Begin on Islands Dispute

OW0609012790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze began talks on Thursday focusing on a territorial dispute and other bilateral issues, Japanese officials said.

Following the day's session—their third and final round of the latest regular bilateral talks that began here Wednesday—the two ministers will also sign documents on bilateral cooperation, including trade and Japanese medical help for victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in the afternoon Shevardnadze is expected to deliver a message from President Mikhail Gorbachev. The timing of the Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan next year is expected to be officially conveyed to Kaifu, the officials said.

During their meeting Thursday morning, Nakayama will stress the need to resolve the territorial issue regarding four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido and conclude a peace treaty, the officials said.

The Soviet Union has occupied the islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai group—since the end of World War II. But the Soviets are likely to reiterate their past positions on the matter, making prospects for progress slim, the officials predicted.

Apart from the territorial issue, the ministers will discuss Japanese proposals on "intellectual cooperation" to help promote Soviet economic restructuring, and cultural and personnel exchanges.

Japanese officials hope cooperation in these fields will help improve bilateral relations, leading to a change in Soviet policies on the territorial issue and other matters.

On Wednesday, Nakayama and Shevardnadze issued a joint statement calling for withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the release of all foreign nationals detained in Iraq. They also agreed on the establishment of a new forum for dialogue on foreign policy and security questions in order to enhance mutual understanding.

Shevardnadze will deliver a speech at a Tokyo hotel Thursday afternoon. On Friday, he will meet Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and hold a press conference before leaving Japan on Friday afternoon. A joint press release summing up the regular ministerial talks will be issued on Friday, the officials said.

Islands Demilitarization Suggested

OW0609050390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Thursday indicated a strong willingness to resolve a long-running territorial dispute with Japan, saying Moscow is "giving attention" to the problem and that a settlement "should be acceptable to both sides."

Based on a briefing for reporters by Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, Shevardnadze also hinted in talks with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama that the two sides share the view that a territorial settlement should entail security guarantees such as a demilitarization of the islands.

The remarks came in a second day of talks between Shevardnadze and Nakayama, which was devoted to issues involving bilateral cooperation and the prospects for concluding a belated peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities. Japan insists that such a treaty provide for the return of a group of islands off Hokkaido that were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Officials said Shevardnadze told Nakayama that Moscow considers the peace treaty question, including its "geographical" aspect, to be "the most complicated and the most important problem faced by the two countries."

"We are giving our attention to what we refer to as a geographical question and Japan calls a territorial problem," he was quoted as saying. But he added that it will take "a long time" for the two nations to resolve the issue because of the existence of "complicated factors" on each side.

Shevardnadze suggested the two countries concentrate their energies on creating "a good atmosphere of trust and friendliness." This would be conducive to "a settlement which would be acceptable to both sides," he added.

Shevardnadze said that in a series of talks held so far by working groups set up on the issue of concluding a peace treaty, "there were positive elements and things that can be welcomed," according to officials.

Hinting at a possible demilitarization of the islands at some stage of the settlement process, he said that the two sides "have reached a common understanding that their security should not be damaged."

Nakayama said the territorial problem should be resolved through the exercise of "courage" on both sides. He added Japan looks forward in that regard to the visit of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev next spring as a chance to open a new page in bilateral relations.

Nakayama told his Soviet counterpart that only through a return of the islands to Japanese sovereignty can Japan-Soviet relations be normalized and placed on a truly sound footing. He urged the Soviet Union not to dwell on the "complications" involved in resolving the problem, but to look also to the potential for enhanced bilateral relations following a settlement.

Officials said Nakayama told Shevardnadze that Japan is prepared to boost dialogue with the Soviet Union on international problems, including the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Date of Gorbachev Visit Revealed

OW0609085590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will pay an official visit to Japan in April, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday, Japanese officials said.

Officials said Shevardnadze revealed the date of Gorbachev's long-anticipated visit, the first ever here by a Soviet leader, in a meeting with Kaifu at the prime ministers' official residence.

Shevardnadze clarified that Gorbachev would most likely make the visit in mid-April. Shevardnadze met Kaifu after ending regular ministerial talks with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama.

Meanwhile, in talks earlier in the day with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Shevardnadze indicated a clear willingness by Moscow to address the two countries' long-running territorial dispute, saying Moscow is "giving attention" to the problem and that a settlement "should be acceptable to both sides."

The remarks came in three hours of talks between the two foreign ministers on issues relating to a belated peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities, as well as bilateral cooperation.

Japan insists that the treaty provide for the return of a group of islands off Hokkaido that were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Officials said Shevardnadze told Nakayama that Moscow considers the peace treaty question, including its "geographical" aspect, to be "the most complicated and the most important problem faced by the two countries."

"We are giving our attention to what we refer to as a geographical question and Japan calls a territorial problem," he was quoted as saying. But he added that it will take "a long time" for the two nations to resolve the issue because of the existence of "complicated factors" on each side.

Shevardnadze suggested the two countries concentrate their energies on creating "a good atmosphere of trust and friendliness." That would be conducive, he added, to "a settlement which would be acceptable to both sides."

Shevardnazde said that in a series of talks held so far by working groups set up on the issue of concluding a peace treaty, "there were positive elements and things that can be welcomed," according to officials. He said that in the forum, the two countries shared the view that a future peace treaty should include "security guarantees."

Shevardnadze was apparently alluding to the inclusion in the peace treaty of a provision for the demilitarization of the disputed islands.

Nakayama said that the territorial problem should be resolved through the exercise of "political will" and "courage" on both sides. He added that Japan looks forward to Gorbachev's visit as a chance to open "a new page in bilateral relations."

Nakayama told his Soviet counterpart that only through a return of the islands to Japanese sovereignty can Japan-Soviet relations be normalized and placed on a truly sound footing.

He urged the Soviet Union not to dwell on the "complications" involved in resolving the problem, but to look also to the potentials for enhanced bilateral relations in a post-settlement period.

Officials said the two sides agreed to continue holding meetings between the peace treaty working groups ahead of Gorbachev's visit.

Shevardnadze and Nakayama also discussed areas in which bilateral relations can be expanded and signed four diplomatic documents. The documents covered preparations for Gorbachev's visit, Japanese assistance for victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident, thermonuclear cooperation, and the lifting of mutual restrictions on the distribution of official public relations materials.

They agreed to prepare for agreements in seven areas for finalization when Gorbachev comes to Tokyo, officials said. The seven areas are the expansion of intergovernmental dialogue, Japan's technical assistance for the Soviet Union's perestroyka reforms, aid relating to the Chernobyl disaster, bilateral trade and payments, trade between Japan and the Soviet Far East, environmental protection, and cultural exchanges.

Gorbachev Visit Documents Signed

OW0609053790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union signed four diplomatic documents on Thursday mainly to lay the groundwork for the planned visit by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan next year, Japanese officials said.

The documents, signed by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, were two memorandums regarding preparations for the Gorbachev visit and assistance for victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident, a joint statement on the cooperation in international thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER), and a diplomatic note ending restrictions on each other's distribution of official public relations materials.

The signing of the diplomatic documents paves the way for officials of both countries to start full-fledged preparations for next year's visit to Tokyo by Gorbachev. The documents will form the basis for joint statements and agreements to be concluded during Gorbachev's Japan visit, the officials said.

Nakayama and Shevardnadze signed the documents after the third and final round of their 10th regular ministerial meeting that started on Wednesday.

The memorandum on the Gorbachev visit is aimed at promoting discussions on more practical aspects of the trip—one of the three separate areas of negotiation currently in progress for the planned visit.

The other two are negotiations for concluding a peace treaty and resolving the territorial dispute over a group of Soviet-held islands off northern Japan, and talks on international problems, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The memorandum said officials of both countries will prepare for agreements or documents in seven areas in time for Gorbachev's visit. The seven areas are the expansion of intergovernmental dialogue, Japan's technical assistance for the Soviet Union's perestroyka reforms, aid relating to the Chernobyl disaster, bilateral trade and payments, trade with the Soviet Far East, environmental protection, and cultural exchanges.

The memorandum also said both countries will continue consultations to seek possible accords on humanitarian issues, personnel exchanges, and an upgrading of activities by their respective diplomatic missions.

For issues arising in the future, both sides will consider setting up working groups when necessary, it said.

The other memorandum said experts from both nations will make reciprocal visits by the end of the year to exchange views on assessments of the Chernobyl disaster and future cooperation.

It said the documents are aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation by utilizing Japanese expertise and knowledge accumulated from its experience at having twice been attacked with atomic bombs. At the request of the Soviets, Japan accepted a Soviet expert delegation to Japan in 1987 and has allowed exchanges between radiation experts since 1988.

In the joint statement on the ITER, the two ministers confirmed their view of the successful achievements of the ITER project so far pursued jointly by the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, and the European Community (EC) under the auspices of the Internaitonal Atomic Energy Agency (AEA). They expressed the hope that the project will continue to be promoted, the statement said.

The two ministers also agreed to end restrictions on each other's distribution of official public relations materials.

Mission To Visit Soviet Union

OW0609062390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan will send an economic mission to the Soviet Union this month as part of its "intellectual cooperation" in support of Soviet economic restructuring, officials said Thursday. Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze that the mission is designed to advise Moscow on setting up a committee on raising production efficiency, the officials said.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is reportedly planning to form such a committee as part of his new economic reform plan to be submitted to the Soviet Parliament within a week.

The Japanese team will leave for Moscow on September 15 for talks with Soviet economic policymakers and will brief them on how the now defunct Economic Stabilization Board served to rebuild the war-torn Japanese economy, the officials said.

The mission, consisting mainly of senior managers at major Japanese companies, will also visit Soviet chemical and heavy industrial plants to exchange views with Soviet plant officials on how to raise productivity, they said.

On the second day of his talks with Shevardnadze, Nakayama also offered to hold a large-scale exhibition of Japanese industrial products in Moscow in the spring of 1992, the officials said. The exhibition will be prepared chiefly by the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), they added.

Shevardnadze arrived here Tuesday for talks with government officials. He is scheduled to return home Friday.

'Rightists' Demand Islands Return

OW0609064390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Some 930 rightists demanded the return of a group of Soviet-held islands off northern Japan in a rally in a Tokyo park Thursday to coincide with the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Japan.

The rightists, mobilizing more than 240 loudspeaker trucks, called on the Japanese Government to refuse economic and technological assistance to the Soviet Union unless it is assured of the return of the islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai group.

After the meeting, the rightists paraded through the streets of downtown Tokyo in their trucks.

Gulf Oil Shipments Predicted To Rise $10

OW0309080690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Crude oil shipped to Japan from Dubai and Oman in August will be about 10 dollars per barrel higher than the July shipments, government sources said Monday.

When the August shipments of Dubai crude arrive in Japan they will average 25.06 dollars per barrel, up from 15.28 dollars in July, the sources at the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy said. Those from Oman will be priced at an average 25.61 dollars, up from 15.73 dollars, they said.

The price hikes are certain to translate into a similar margin of rises in the prices at which Japanese oil companies buy crude oil.

How much of the expected increases will be reflected in the retail prices of oil products will vary from company to company, depending on the kinds of oil they import and the share of finished products in the imports. But experts are agreed that prices of gasoline will rise about 10 yen per liter from the current level. Unleaded gasoline now costs 140 to 150 yen per liter, and leaded gasoline 87 yen per liter.

Price Hikes in Oil Products Said Inevitable

OW0309133090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Yukiharu Kodama said Monday he saw price hikes in oil products as inevitable following spiralling oil prices in the Gulf crisis.

"It should be forbidden for oil companies to capitalize on the crisis. But it is permissible for them to make a rational decision to make up for the rising cost," Kodama told reporters.

He also expressed a view that the government should not intervene in individual moves by companies. "But we hope that their actions will not lead to further confusion for consumers," he said.

Ishikawa, Abe: No Combat Forces to Gulf

OW0509160290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1548 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—State Minister for Defense Yozo Ishikawa and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe agreed Wednesday that Japan must not send combat troops from its Self-Defense Forces personnel to the Persian Gulf, political sources said.

The two men agreed that the SDF personnel, if sent, should be non-combatants.

Ishikawa and Abe shared the view that Japan must abide by the war-renouncing Constitution which denies the right of belligerency of the state. The present SDF law also bans the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas, including non-combat personnel such as doctors and engineers. Ishikawa told Abe that the Defense Agency is studying what the SDF can do within the framework of the Constitution.

Abe, a former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, told Ishikawa that Japan needs to send non-combat SDF personnel to areas where Japanese civilians are in difficulty. The private sector alone cannot cope with an international crisis, he was quoted as saying.

Abe, head of the LDP's second largest faction after that of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's, is regarded as the most probable contender in a race for the premiership after Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

But Abe recognized limits to the SDF's activities should they be dispatched to areas of conflict and said that Japan must devise its own way of sending SDF personnel to such areas.

Abe Criticizes Kaifu's 'Tardy' Gulf Action

OW0509153590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe criticized Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday for what he said was a tardy response to the Persian Gulf crisis.

Abe said he told former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have expressed frustration at Kaifu's delays in formulating policies to support international efforts to reverse Iraq's August 2 invasion and later annexation of Kuwait. "I too am frustrated," said Abe, who is regarded as one of the main candidates for the prime ministership.

Kaifu made his first announcement of Japan's contribution to multinational forces in the Gulf area a week ago. The 1 billion dollar pledge was the first concrete step since Japan joined international sanctions on August 5. Details of the program are still being worked out.

Earlier in the day, Kissinger told Kaifu that he advocates a wide array of contributions from Japan in addition to the support for multinational forces. Kissinger, in Tokyo on a lecture tour, also discussed the Gulf crisis with former Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita.

Nakasone, echoing Abe, told Kissinger that streamlining crisis management is a major task facing the nation.

Sailors' Union Delays First Shipment to Gulf

OW0509155390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japan's first shipment of supplies for multinational troops in the Persian Gulf was held up by a sailors union Wednesday, as the government stepped up discussions over how to spend 1 billion dollars pledged in support of the U.S.-led forces.

The automobile carrier Sea Venus loaded with 800 four-wheel-drive vehicles left Nagoya Port, but stayed in Japanese waters as the 70,000-member All Japan Seamen's Union demanded special measures be taken to guarantee the safety of the 20-member crew which includes 16 Filipinos and four Japanese. The 10,200-ton vessel had been slated to leave for Damman, Saudi Arabia where the vehicles are needed to transport U.S. troops.

Meanwhile, Tokyo continued to debate how to funnel funds to the multinational forces, without appearing to be supporting the United States alone. In separate statements, both Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto appeared to be distancing Japan's financial contributions from U.S. policy.

Sakamoto stressed to reporters that Japan offered 1 billion dollars on its own volition, and would not be bound by U.S. views on how the money should be spent. The Foreign Ministry and Finance Ministry are discussing the appropriate venue for disbursing the funds, he said.

The government is seeking a multilateral forum to handle the funds, which have yet to be earmarked, political sources said.

Kaifu indicated that he does not consider the money for multinational troops a major topic for discussion when he meets with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on Friday. The focus of that meeting will be aid to Middle East countries, Kaifu was reported as telling visiting former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Brady, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and Undersecretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz will visit Japan on Friday to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis with Kaifu, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

Last week Kaifu announced that he would make available 1 billion dollars to transport equipment to the Middle East, purchase noncombat supplies, and provide medical teams. Officials from various ministries reported to Kaifu on Wednesday progress made so far toward implementing the programs.

The Transport Ministry said it has procured two ships. One, the Cosmos Ocean, was to switch from a Panamanian flag to a Japanese one and be ready to sail to Saudi Arabia with food supplies by mid-September.

The government has also chartered two cargo planes. Discussions are now in progress with the United States regarding flight routes and cargo, and with Japanese unions regarding flight conditions.

Meanwhile, the first medical team was preparing to leave by the latter half of next week.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto said the government is also discussing whether the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces personnel is within the limitations of the Constitution, which revokes the right to resolve international disputes with force.

The government plans to arrive at a decision prior to drafting legislation for a "United Nations peace cooperation law" proposed by Kaifu last week, officials said.

Kaifu Urges China To Promote Political Reforms

OW0309053990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu called Monday for improved relations with China, and urged Beijing to promote political and economic reforms. "Both China and Japan wish to restore bilateral relations as early as possible," Kaifu told a gathering of opinion leaders and academics from China and Japan.

He said he had pursued this goal "to the best of my ability" at the Houston summit of seven major industrialized nations.

Kaifu made the remarks at the opening ceremony of the fifth Japan-China private-sector conference, a four-day gathering of about 50 Japanese and Chinese scholars and public opinion leaders on bilateral and international relations. Kaifu said he is hopeful that China is working to achieve political and economic reform, and pledged Japan's cooperation.

He did not discuss the status of an 810 billion yen loan package he promised to unfreeze at the Houston summit in July. The 1990-95 package was put on hold in the aftermath of the June 1989 military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. It is expected to be released this month.

Takeshita, Abe Support Greater Defense Spending

OW0509144490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday called for a steady peace-time buildup of Japan's defenses, political sources said.

Takeshita and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, with whom State Minister for Defense Yozo Ishikawa met separately, extended endorsement for the Defense Agency's plan to work out a new multi-year defense plan replacing the current five-year one expiring in March 1991.

Takeshita, regarded as the most powerful factional leader within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], however, pointed to a possible government need to reduce the term of the next defense plan to three years from the previous five or to review it half way because of changes in the international situation, the sources said.

Takeshita and Ishikawa agreed not to freeze Japan's military spending as called for by opposition parties, the sources said.

Abe, former LDP secretary general who ranks second only after Takeshita in terms of factional strength, told Ishikawa that the Japanese Government should make utmost efforts to shoulder the costs of maintaining U.S. troops in Japan as much as possible.

The next defense plan, which will commence in fiscal 1991, is expected to cover a term of three to five years. It follows the current 18.4 trillion yen five-year plan which was based on the assumption that the international balance of power existing in 1985 would remain unchanged.

Reportage on Finance Minister Visit to Europe

WA0591920090

For reportage on the visit by Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to France, Italy, FRG, and the United Kingdom, please see the respective sections in the 5 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

North Korea

Further Reportage on N-S High-Level Talks

Yon Hyong-muk's Keynote Speech

SK0609071090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Keynote speech delivered by Premier Yon Hyong-muk at the first session of the first round of North-South High-Level Talks held at the Inter-Continental Hotel in Seoul on 5 September—read by announcer]

[Text] Senior delegate Kang Yong-hun and delegates of the South side: The division of the country, which has continued for nearly half a century, has imposed incalculable disaster and suffering upon our nation, forced tremendous sacrifices and exhaustion upon it, and created a state of unprecedented, serious distrust and confrontation within our nation, which had lived in peace for generations. Although the history of such national sufferings and disgrace—which began with the 15 August national liberation—was, of course, caused by foreign forces, our nation also should be blamed for its failure earlier to rectify the country's destiny of adversity and achieve reunification up to now.

The main force of national reunification is precisely our nation. Those who have the most ardent interests in national reunification are our nation's people. Those people in charge of achieving reunification in a responsible manner also are our nation's people. The people who should live in a reunified fatherland also are our nation's people. If we fail to have a common will of pioneering our destiny by ourselves and having united strength, we cannot achieve national reunification, no matter how favorable the situation surrounding us. On the contrary, if we have such will and strength, the long-cherished desire of the nation for reunification can be realized, no matter how unfavorable the situation.

We have had good opportunities in the past. Nevertheless, we failed to make good use of them. This also is related to our internal factors. What we must particularly stress here are the roles of the northern and southern authorities, who are in the position of encouraging the nationwide efforts for national unity and reunification.

Frankly speaking, the authorities have been the parties of confrontation between the different ideologies and between the different systems. As a result, the authorities have failed to perform their due mission on the road toward national unity and reunification, and, rather, they have been far behind compared with the burning desire of all fellow countrymen for reunification and their vigorous reunification movement.

Today, when we have entered the nineties, the spirit of reunification is unprecedentedly growing among the people from all walks of life in the North and South, and they now are vigorously knocking at the door of reunification. There is neither antagonism nor confrontation among them, but only one desire—national reunification.

The Pan-National Rally for the Country's Peace and Reunification, held at Panmunjom on 15 August, and the pan-national rally, held on the same day in Seoul, clearly showed the unanimous will and desire for reunification of the fellow countrymen in the North and the South. How early our nation can achieve the cause of national reunification depends greatly on the stand of the authorities of the North and the South and their efforts. At a time when the roles of the authorities of both sides are more ardently expected than ever before, our meeting at these high-level talks today is a very timely and significant event.

At this place, where the first round of the high-level talks is being held, stressing once again the joint responsibility assigned by the delegations of both sides before the nation, I am going to speak on our basic stand toward the talks and basic issues on the agenda.

The agenda, "On Removing the Political and Military Confrontation Between the North and the South and Realizing Multilateral Cooperation and Exchange Between Them," that has been presented to us, includes the broad issues we should solve to approach reunification. There may be various methods of solving these issues, and, accordingly, there may be differences in opinions. To smoothly solve such differences in methods and the consequent differences in opinions, there should not be differences in our basic stand toward the reunification question. We should advance with the common goal of one reunified country and should not advance along the road of fixing the division of the country through two Koreas.

We firmly believe when both sides firmly adhere to the stand of achieving reunification, various differences in the matter of methods easily can be ironed out between them and can agree on any issues. On the contrary, however, if there is a dubious [mohohan] point in the stand toward the reunification question, the differences in opinion created from this cannot be eliminated, and if we attempt to advance along the road of two Koreas, our dialogue itself will lose its meaning.

Our mission obviously is to open the road of turning the present state of division into reunification. For this end, we should not attempt to maintain the present state, nor should we freeze reality. Maintaining the status quo or freezing reality means to continue confrontation and to leave the uneasy danger of war as it is. It also means the reality of tragic national division as it is.

As in the past, today the North and the South are undergoing the tragedy of division, split into two parts. We therefore do not necessarily have to make efforts to freeze such a reality. Furthermore, today, when we are going to seek reunification, seeking to freeze the division cannot accord with the basic mission of our talks.

To open the road of changing the present state of division into reunification, it is imperative to change the present state of acute political confrontation into national unity, not to fix reality, to change the state of tense military confrontation to peace, solve the tragic reality of national division, and advance toward reunification. We not only should confirm the common will of reunification, but also should confirm the consensus in views on the reunification question. If and when, while talking about reunification, both sides have a different understanding on reunification, we will not be able to keep step toward the same goal.

In our country, reunification must not be achieved only by one side. As we have repeatedly stressed, the question of national reunification is, by nature, not a matter of one side conquering the other or being conquered, but a matter of the North and the South achieving unity as one nation. Reunification, therefore, should not satisfy only the subjective ambition of one side or serve one side's interests, but should become the common property of the North and South, which is achieved based on mutual respect and unity.

This is why we regard our proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo in a bid to reunify the country as a confederal state with the single name—leaving the different ideologies and systems in the North and South as they are—as a reasonable and realistic reunification proposal. On the contrary, however, if—regarding the reunification question as a matter of one side conquering the other, being conquered, or as a matter that can be solved through forcing everything from one side onto the other—we contend for victory and vie for superiority with each other, the distrust and confrontation existing between the North and South will be deepened further, no issue will reach an agreement, and the reunification question never will be solved.

This will lead our country to the road of confrontation and division based on ideologies and systems, not the road of unity and reunification based on the national ideal, and will result in continuing to make the Korean peninsula a site of confrontation between ideologies and systems. The subjective stand and views that one can force everything of one side onto others are delusive. The attempt to mechanically transfer the prescription of another country into our country, furthermore, is a grave mistake. In solving the reunification question we should not commit subjectivism and should not model after others. We should be based in the reality of our country.

Speaking of ourselves, we have developed our socialist system for scores of years on a most stable and solid foundation. We have the pride that the politics in the Republic are the most successful politics in the world. The great chuche idea, our socialist system, which has been built by embodying the chuche idea, and the unity and cohesion of all of the people, who have been firmly united with the great leader as the center will, continue to reliably guarantee the bright future of our Republic.

We are firmly convinced our socialist system is an incomparably superior system. We have no intention, however, to force this system on the South. We have no intention to seek a unilateral reunification, which is favorable to us only in military of political terms. Our stand has been thoroughly embodied in the proposal for reunification through a confederal system that we have put forward. In seeking reunification, we both should regard reunification on all accounts as one based on the mutual interests and unity of both sides, not as a matter of one side conquering the other or being conquered. There should be no differences on this point.

Based on this position, I think we need to reaffirm the agreed position and view, prior to the discussion of the agenda for the full-dress talks, to prevent any ambiguity between the two sides. I, therefore, propose the following three matters embodying this position and view be reaffirmed as a principle to be observed throughout the entire process of the talks.

First, the two sides shall reaffirm the three principles of fatherland reunification proclaimed in the North-South joint statement on 4 July 1972, namely independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, and thoroughly abide by them.

Second, the two sides shall place the common interest of the nation above the interest of either side in the discussion of issues.

Third, the two sides shall refrain from acts spoiling the atmosphere or hindering the talks' progress.

The three principles we proposed above will solidify our common starting point, dependably guarantee successful discussion between the two sides, and enable us to advance toward one goal, that is, the reunification of the fatherland, truly cooperating and advancing together.

In light of the lessons learned from the past North-South dialogue, which was fraught with complications, and in view of our task to resolve complicated and extensive issues, it is of crucial necessity we reaffirm and abide by these principles.

Since your side expressed the desire for the reunification of the fatherland, as well as the willingness to strive for the successful advance of the high-level talks, we believe your side will not have any great difficulty in accepting these principles.

Next, I would like to mention the fundamental issues to be discussed and resolved within the framework of "Removing the State of Political and Military Confrontation and Realizing the Multifaceted Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and South," the agenda item proposed for the full-dress talks.

As we made it clear in the preliminary talks as well, we place fundamental significance on the issue of removing the state of political and military confrontation in the discussion of the proposed agenda item. In our advance toward reunification today, the greatest internal obstacle is mutual distrust. This distrust comes from the perception and judgment that one side intends to politically or militarily conquer the other side. In other words, the North side distrusts and is on the watch against the South side, thinking the South, with the U.S. forces, intends to invade the North, trying to reunify the country by defeating communism through inspiring the so-called freedom wind, and the South side distrusts and is on the watch against the North side, saying that the North side is scheming to invade the South or to carry out the strategy of communizing the South.

Because of this distrust, political and military confrontation to date has continuously deepened between the North and South, further deepening distrust. For us to engage in candid dialogue and wholeheartedly come closer to each other, they first should remove this distrust. To this end, they should remove the state of political and military confrontation, which definitely is the source of distrust.

If the two sides make the other side feel threatened by confronting each other politically and militarily, neither side will trust the other. Under this environment, no dialogue or exchange will retain its original meaning but merely become a drama embellishing the confrontation, or turn out as another type of confrontation in a different form. Playing hide-and-seek in this manner before the determined will that yearns for the fatherland's reunification is a mockery of the nation with the issue of reunification. This, therefore, only will delay the solution to the problem and disappoint the fellow countrymen.

We, of course, think the wide-range exchange in various fields of society, including economics and culture, will be meaningful in promoting mutual understanding and national unity. This exchange, however, only can be beneficial if it is based on bringing an end to the state of political and military confrontation, the source of distrust between the two sides. Under the circumstances today, where the two sides mention the threat of northward invasion and southward invasion, the exchange itself cannot be pushed ahead on a stable basis. This is the reason we attach a priority and fundamental significance to removing the political and military confrontation.

Based on this position, we expect a discussion to be conducted on removing the political and military confrontation as a basic issue within the framework of the talks' agenda, and propose the following:

Measure for Removal of the State of Political Confrontation

1. To cease from slandering each other and organizing political functions to incite confrontation.
2. To remove all legal and institutional mechanisms contrary to national unity and reunification.
3. To guarantee press freedom in introducing each other and the freedom of thought in following each other's ideas.
4. To remove the physical barriers dividing the North and South.
5. To realize free travel and contact between political parties, organizations, and people of all strata.
6. The North and South jointly proceed to the international political arena and cooperate there.

These proposals set forth fundamental matters arising in removing the state of political confrontation between the North and South and promoting national unity. When an agreement is reached between the two sides on the above-said matters, it will be possible to discuss more concrete, extended proposals, and if other problems are raised, they also will be discussed.

To remove the state of political confrontation, we have two urgent problems that need solutions. One concerns UN entry. As far as we know, your side has been making considerable efforts, advocating the North and South should separately and simultaneously enter the United Nations and that, if this is not possible, the South side should enter it alone.

We think your side's proposal for simultaneous UN entry by the North and South and your side's efforts for separately entering the UN alone do not conform with the common aspiration for reconciliation and unity by the North and South. On the contrary, we think they turn the prospects of reunifying the fatherland into more gloom. We therefore think it is most reasonable to resolve UN entry after the North and South are reunified as one state. If the North and South should enter the United Nations before reunification, we maintain the they should not enter it separately, but sharing one seat.

This difference in view concerning UN entry is a common task that we, who should proceed to the international arena and cooperate there, should urgently overcome. Considering the matter's urgency, we proposed, in the preliminary talks as well, that this issue be discussed in the full-dress talks.

This year's UN General Assembly soon will be held. Considering all these facts, I propose that while we are discussing the issues of removing political confrontation, we seriously discuss and reach an agreement on UN entry in the first place in the present talks.

The other problem we urgently should resolve in removing political confrontation concerns those who visited the North, such as Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong, and Father Mun Kyu-hyon. We raise the issue of those who visited the North, against whom your authorities took action according to your law, because this is not confined to the internal problem of your side— it concerns reunification and us.

As your side confirmed through your investigation, these figures who visited the North did not do it to oppose anyone. They did not engage in activities to oppose either side when they visited the North. They visited the North out of the sheer desire for national reunification. When they visited the North, they advocated only reunification and engaged in activities only for reunification apart from the system and ideology.

Regarding this pure volition for reunification as heresy, making it a political issue, and punishing them as criminals cannot be regarded as a proper act from the national point of view. Rather, it should be taken as the manifestation of your side's negative position and attitude in dealing with reunification.

The fact those who visited our side and were accorded a warm welcome and hospitality from our people were arrested and imprisoned upon their return to South Korea on charges of visiting the North furthermore casts a dark shadow on North-South relations.

Your side's reconsideration of this issue will be a symbolic expression showing your sincere attitude for reunification and the intention to improve North-South relations. It also will work as an affirmative factor for advancing our talks.

According to reports, the physical conditions of those who visited the North and have been imprisoned are not good. In particular, as for Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, he is over 70. Considering this point alone, we think those who visited the North soon should be released. We hope releasing them should be resolved by all means during the current talks.

The above-mentioned points are our measures and views concerning the issue of eliminating political confrontation.

Next, I would like to mention measures for removing military confrontation.

Measures for Removing Military Confrontation

Confidence-building between the North and South:

1. The North and South should limit military training and military exercises.
a. All joint military exercises and military training with foreign troops should be prohibited.
b. Military training and military exercises of divisional scale and above should be prohibited.
c. Military exercises along the military demarcation line [MDL] should be totally prohibited.
d. Military exercises of foreign troops in either side's area should not be allowed.
e. The other side should be notified in advance of military exercises.

2. The North and South should make the Demilitarized Zone along the MDL a peace zone.
a. All military personnel and military equipment deployed in the DMZ should be withdrawn.
b. All military facilities in the DMZ should be removed.
c. The DMZ should be open to civilians and used for peaceful purposes.

3. The North and South should take safety steps to prevent accidental clashes and their expansion.
a. A direct telephone line between high-level military authorities of both sides should be installed and operated.
b. Military provocations against the other side in areas along the MDL should be prohibited.

Reduction of Armed Forces of the North and the South:

4. The North and South should reduce armed forces stage by stage.
a. Troop reduction should be performed in three stages within three or four years after both sides agree on a disarmament proposal. In the first stage, each side should reduce its troops by 300,000 men, in the second stage by 200,000 men, and in the third leave less than 100,000 men respectively.
b. Military equipment should be reduced and eliminated in keeping with a phased arms cutback.
c. In the first stage of reducing regular armed forces, all civilian military organizations and civilian armed forces [mingan muryok] should be disorganized.

5. The North and South should suspend qualitative innovations of military equipment.
a. Introduction of new military technology and equipment and development of arms and equipment [mujang changbi] should be discontinued.
b. New military technology and armed equipment from foreign nations should not be introduced.

6. The North and South should notify the other side of the conditions of arms reduction and should conduct inspections.
a. The conditions of arms reduction should be given to the other side.
b. Through mutual field inspection of the other side's area, the conditions of implementation of an arms reduction agreement should be inspected.

Withdrawal of foreign troops:

7. The North and South should turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.
a. Joint efforts should be made to have all nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea withdrawn.

b. Nuclear weapons should not be produced and purchased.

c. The entrance and passage through Korean territory by foreign planes and warships carrying nuclear weapons should be banned.

8. The North and South should make joint efforts to get all foreign troops off the Korean peninsula.

a. The U.S. troops and their equipment in South Korea should be withdrawn completely stage by stage, proportionate to the arms reduction of the two parts of Korea.

b. Proportionate to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, their military bases in South Korea should be dismantled stage by stage.

Guarantee for peace during arms reduction and thereafter:

9. The North and South should take steps for guaranteeing peace during arms reduction and thereafter.

a. The neutral nations supervisory troops may be deployed in the DMZ along the MDL.

b. To discuss and solve problems on arms control and military disputes that may occur between the North and South, the North-South joint military committee, headed by the chief of staff-level officers of the North and South, should be created and operated.

These points are our measures for removing military confrontation between the North and South.

If these measures are implemented, it will remove the danger of armed clashes and war from the Korean peninsula, eliminate distrust between the North and South, and create circumstances favorable to peaceful reunification.

In addition to the mentioned military steps, a nonaggression declaration stipulating that the North and South will not invade the other side should be adopted between the North and South, and a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States to ease tension and ensure durable peace in our country. The relations of confrontation and the armistice that have lasted up to now thus should be ended, and relations between the North and South and between the North and the United States should be developed on the new basis.

The nonaggression declaration to be adopted between the North and South should pledge each side will not invade the other with armed forces and should include practical guarantees for the pledge.

As factors constituting the nonaggression declaration, we recognize the following issues should be included. That is:

First, not using armed forces by each side against the other.

Second, peacefully resolving differences in opinions and problems of disputes through dialogue and negotiations.

Third, confirming the boundary of nonaggression.

Fourth, not participating in invasion of the other side by foreign nations and their armed intervention.

Fifth, as steps for firmly guaranteeing nonaggression, confirming the essential military measures, including arms reduction between the North and South and withdrawal of U.S. troops.

If this nonaggression is adopted, each side's security can be reliably ensured and peace will be more firmly ensured between the North and South. We firmly believe this will serve as a new occasion for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and for expediting the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

Today the most urgent issue for removing the state of military confrontation and easing tension in our country is suspending the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged in South Korea.

The large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, held each year for several months by assuming us as an imaginary enemy, strained the situation in our country to an extreme point each time and exercised grave influence on the North-South dialogue.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, staged amid mobilization of enormous nuclear forces based on the U.S. nuclear strategy and nuclear strike tactics, is a very dangerous nuclear war exercise gravely threatening our people's existence and peace in Asia and the world.

Conducting such a war exercise against the fellow countrymen with the United States is a scandalous act from a national standpoint, and is contrary to the current trend of pursuing independence and peace and to our aspirations for unity and reunification.

As we repeatedly have stressed, we have neither the intention nor capability of invading the South. It has been a long time since the northern half of the Republic discontinued its large-scale military exercises.

There is no reason South Korea should strain the situation by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. Proceeding from this position, we constantly have called for discontinuation of this military exercise, and repeatedly maintained that if a military exercise is to be conducted, it should be staged only with one's own army and without participation by foreign troops, its scale should be drastically reduced, and its name should be changed.

Our efforts regrettably have failed to accomplish this. We think, however, that at today's talks, while discussing removing military confrontation, this issue deserves to be discussed and resolved with priority.

We regard the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which exercises a most sensitive influence on the situation in our country, as a very urgent issue for removing military confrontation and as a serious issue directly related to the destiny of the current talks.

From this standpoint, we hope this issue will be settled [nakchak] at today's talks. We would like to propose to your side that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise be completely suspended or temporarily discontinued for two or three years.

If political and military confrontation is removed, the North and South can realize a broad range of cooperation and exchanges in all social domains, including economics and culture, based on genuine mutual trust.

We think that to prepare for this, we also should work out steps for realizing cooperation and exchanges in each domain. As steps for cooperation and exchanges, the issues of realizing economic collaboration and exchanges and establishing a traffic and communications network should be included in the economic field, and the issue of promoting cooperation should be included in external economic relations. Realizing joint research, seminars, and creative activities in all domains including literature, fine arts, education, science, technology, sports, public health, publication and press; sharing experiences and successes through cultural exchanges; and jointly advancing on the international arena should be included in the culture field.

Realizing mutual cooperation and exchanges also should be included in the humanitarian domain.

We are ready to discuss any other issue within the scope of agreement, if such an issue can contribute practically to national reconciliation, peace, and reunification.

The issues we must discuss within the scope of agenda items set forth at the current talks are very wide and complex. Among such issues are those which have essential significance in achieving peace and reunification, and some which do not. There are some issues which should be urgently resolved and others which may not.

As we already have made clear, we attached essential significance to removing political and military confrontation, and the most urgent questions regarding this are entering the United Nations with a single seat, suspending the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and releasing those who have visited the North, including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong, and Father Mun Kyu-hyon.

I cordially propose once again that the two sides agree on these three urgent problems in the first round of talks while agreeing on the three fundamental issues which they should abide by throughout the talks process.

Delegates from the South: Reunification of the fatherland is not something that should take place in the distant future. The national yearning for reunification has reached a stage where it no longer can be repressed or stopped. Reunification has become a mature demand that cannot be delayed even one minute. We should join the nation's great, vigorous reunification march, aiming to recover the valuable 45 years that have been lost through hostility and confrontation.

It now is time for both sides to carry out their sacred duty, not as parties to confrontation, but as the main force leading national unity and reunification. No matter how great the obstacles to reunification may be or how strained and complicated North-South relations, if we make serious efforts with firm independent volition for reunification, nothing will be unsolvable.

We have the three principles of fatherland reunification—the common national program—and the fellow countrymen's wisdom and inexhaustible strength that can take up and fulfill the sacred task of reunifying the fatherland. We should discuss effectively the issues of the talks' agenda based on the three principles of reunification of the fatherland proclaimed at home and abroad through the 4 July joint statement so we can remove political and military confrontation and provide an advantageous turning point for reunification in the 1990's.

Hoping your side will respond affirmatively to our proposals reflecting national yearning, I conclude my keynote speech. Thank you.

Yon Hyong-muk Addresses Dinner

*SK0509151890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Seoul September 5 (KCNA correspondent)—The mayor of Seoul hosted a dinner this evening in honor of the North side's delegation to the first North-South High-Level Talks.

Addressing the dinner Premier Yon Hyong-muk said: We should, in unity with each other and with belief in our own strength walk together the road to reunification, through which Seoul and Pyongyang will become one and the North and the South will become one, and build a reunified country together.

To this end, he went on, the acute confrontation between the North and the South must be defused, first of all. This is the very reason why our delegation, attaching primary importance to the political and military confrontation, put forward epochal proposals for it at the first talks today.

The North and the South should now shake off the past concept of confrontation and go along the road of dispelling political confrontation and realizing disarmament, he added.

The "mayor" of Seoul spoke at the dinner.

Chondaehyop Attempts Contact

*SK0509221590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1514 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Seoul September 5 (KCNA correspondent)—Students affiliated with the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) of South Korea today scattered copies of an open letter of Chondaehyop addressed to the North and South premiers in front of the Inter-Continental hotel in Seoul, the venue of the first North-South high- level talks.

Recognizing reporters from the North who were talking with people for news coverage, a student said "I am a delegate of Chondaehyop" and asked them to explain the North side's position on the adoption of a nonaggression declaration.

Our side's reporter gave him detailed explanation saying that if a nonaggreesion declaration were adopted between the North and the South, it would open up an epochal phase in achieving peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

After hearing his explanation, the student held out his hand to give him a document.

At that moment, operatives who were prowling about the place of talks and fellows who were running about under the guise of journalists fell upon the student and tried to wrest the literature from him. Five students including one coed who were watching this scene scattered copies of the open letter which have been concealed under their clothes around the hotel crowded with inhabitants and reporters.

Much upset, over one hundred operatives of the South side pounced upon the students and beat them up and took them to an underground passage in front of the hotel.

When reporters took pictures of the scenes, the operatives of the South side barred them from approaching the underground passage and blocked their news coverage, saying they "are performing the duty".

Daily on Chondaehyop Incident

SK0609051090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Reckless Racket Outside Conference Room"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary of its press group from Seoul concerning the first North-South High-Level Talks.

Noting that on September 5 agents of repressive machines and those in the guise of "reporters" of South Korea whisked away delegates of the "National Council of [University] Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) who met with reporters from the North, kicking and beating them outside the place of talks, the commentary says:

This revealed the fascist dictatorial nature of the South Korean social system. It was an inhumane, anti-national act of barring democratic organizations of South Korea from meeting and exchanging kindred feelings with our delegation.

It is a downright challenge to our delegation that the South Korean authorities stopped and whisked away those who approached us, under our very eyes, after receiving us as guests.

The South Korean authorities are fearful of meeting between our delegation and the South Korean people because they seek to keep the national division contrary to the desire of our fellow countrymen in the South for reunification.

They must give up their attempts at a permanent partition of the nation, instead of mobilizing government power to obstruct unity of the reunification forces.

Chondaehyop's Demands Reported

SK0609052490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Open Letter of Chondaehyop to North-South High-Level Talks"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Seoul September 5 (KCNA correspondent)—The National Council of [University] Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) in South Korea made public an open letter to the North-South High-Level Talks.

The letter demanded that the current North-South High-Level Talks take, before anything else, a practical measure to ease the tensions between the North and the South of Korea and ensure peace.
It set out following points:
1. To adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South
2. To sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.,
the parties concerned with the Armistice Agreement
3. To cut the Armed Forces of the North and the South to less than 100,000 men.
4. To withdraw the nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops from South Korea.

It also said:

At the talks, the authorities of the North and the South must not do any act to legitimize "two Koreas" in the international arena.

"Unilateral entry into the United Nations" or "simultaneous entry into the U.N." would legitimize "two Koreas" internationally, which is wholly harmful to the reunification of the country.

Our nation wants to enter the U.N. as a reunified state and the North and the South should share the same seat when they enter the U.N. before the reunification is achieved.

Measures should be taken at the current high-level talks to remove the political and physical obstacles and realise complete opening and free travel in order to promote national reconciliation and unity and accelerate reunification.

The political obstacle is such legal hurdle as the "National Security Law", while the physical obstacle is the wall in the South.

Chondaehyop demands a prompt removal of the "National Security Law" and the wall, such political and physical obstacles, and the barbed wire entanglements in the North.

The current high-level talks should actively encourage and permit the seventy million people in the North and the South, the subjective force of reunification, to participate in the debate on reunification.

Lastly, the current talks should be a talks for reunification, not talks for division and confrontation.

We demand that the two sides approach the talks with sincerity for reconciliation and unity, placing the interests of the nation before anything else.

Radio Sums First Day of Talks

SK0609024990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0145 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] According to a report filed by this broadcasting committee's reporting team in Seoul, the second day of the first North-South High-Level Talks is being held in the Inter-Continental Hotel in Seoul.

Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and head of the North side's delegation to the North-South High-Level Talks, delegates and suite members are attending the talks from our side.

The senior delegate, delegates and suite members from the South also are attending the talks.

During the first day, our side put forward the three principles which should be observed during the entire course of the talks, measures for eliminating political confrontation, for removing military confrontation, and for cooperation and exchanges.

Our side, in particular, attached essential importance to eliminating political and military confrontation, and proposed as most urgent questions discussion and resolution of entering the UN as a single seat, suspending the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, and releasing those who visited the North, including Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, female student Yim Su-kyong, and Father Mun Kyu-hyon.

According the agreement of both sides, the second-day session is being held behind closed doors.

Daily Explains North's Confederation Proposal

SK0509112690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article headlined "DCRK [democratic confederal republic of Koryo] Founding Proposal Is Most Realistic and Reasonable Program for National Reunification".

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"The realistic method of settling the question of national reunification on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is to establish a democratic confederal republic of Koryo".

The article says:

The proposal for founding the DCRK is the most realistic and reasonable proposal which indicates the way of building a unified state through confederation. This is because the proposal correctly reflects the specific conditions of our country.

In order to achieve national unity and reunification when different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South, neither side must absolutize its ideology and system and the North and the South have no other choice but to reunify the country through confederation.

The Korean reunification question is, by origin, not a matter of solving the institutional or class contradictions between the North and the South but a matter of achieving the reunion of the fellow countrymen artificially divided by outside forces. Therefore, our country must be reunified, independent of ideology and system.

The DCRK founding proposal shows a most realistic and reasonable way for national reunification also because it has a most fair and aboveboard content acceptable to all.

The proposal defines the form of the unified state as a democratic republican system of confederal form which can introduce a political system acceptable to all the people differing in ideology, political view and religious belief.

The proposal ensures that all the problems arising in organizing and managing the state organs are solved in conformity with the fundamental interests and desire of the nation.

It envisages that the unified national government, the central government, forms the supreme national confederal assembly representing the whole nation with an equal number of representatives from the North and the South and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals, and a confederal standing committee, its permanent body, and that they are operated by their co- chairmen by turns for a certain period.

As for the sharing of the functions and authority of the unified government and regional governments, the confederal government will discuss and decide on political, national defence and foreign affairs and other questions of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation, while the regional governments will follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the nation and strive to narrow the differences between the North and the South in all spheres and to achieve a uniform development of the country and the nation.

This takes into account both facts that the DCRK is a centralized unified state and that it is a confederation based on different systems. So, it guarantees that under the specific conditions of our country the confederal state organ will defend the common interests of the nation and conduct external activities as one nation and one state and fully discharge its mission for the nation. It also makes it possible to combine the interests of the two regions harmoniously with each other, eliminate the preconditions of confrontation and antagonism and consolidate national unity in the affairs of the confederal state.

The proposal for reunifying the country through confederation defines all the policies acceptable to anyone interested in reunification, irrespective of political view, religious belief and class status, in solving all the problems such as maintaining independence in all the spheres of the state activity, pursuing a self-determined politics, recognising and defending all the state, cooperative and private ownership in the North and the South and steadily ensuring the interests of foreign capital invested before national reunification.

Our proposal for reunification through confederation fully accords with the unanimous desire of the fellow countrymen to reunify the country, transcending the differences in ideology and system.

U.S.-DPRK Seminar Delegates Continue Visit

Delegates Urge Reunification

SK0509103290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Many delegates took the floor at the seminar of Korea-U.S. anti-war, anti-nuclear organisations and community activists on peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula held here.

Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Anti-Nuclear Peace Committee, said that for the United States to change its Korean policy and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is the first and foremost question in easing the tension and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The faster the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea, the earlier the reunification of Korea, and it will be welcomed by the Korean people and the world peaceloving people, he noted.

Stating that the seminar will mark an occasion in strengthening the bonds of friendship between the U.S. and Korean peoples, Andrew Jones, associate professor of Northeastern University, said that the U.S. Government is pursuing a hostile policy toward the DPRK and committing aggression and war manoeuvres in different parts of the world.

Cleveland Thornhill, vice-president of the U.S. Peace Council, said: I too will blend my voice and contribute my energies to the tearing down of the wall that divides 1 Korea into 2. It is my humble but firm belief that all walls of partition between peoples, yes, all walls should be torn down and transformed into bridges.

Walls of economic expenditure should be broken down and remoulded into bridge of meeting, walls of estrangement into the bridge of warm and human embraces of mothers to sons, fathers to daughters, brothers and sisters—families!

Bill Roundtree, director of the "Job Is a Right" campaign, referring to the aim of the seminar, said: Korea is one.

Kim Yong-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, said that the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by our respected President Kim Il-song is the most realistic and reasonable proposal that makes it possible to smoothly settle the reunification question.

We, with concerted efforts of the whole nation, will bring about a reunified country in the 1990s without fail by frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the South Korean authorities by means of founding a confederal reunified state, he stressed.

Ying Lee-Kelley, co-chairperson of the Oakland-Berkeley Rainbow Coalition of the USA, said: Most of us, in the United States, I think, did not see pictures of war when the U.S. did in Korea between 1950 and 1953. [sentence as received] We will join you in removing 40,000 U.S. troops, nuclear weapons and the wall so that once again Korea may be one.

Head of a Chongnyon [General Association of Koreans in Japan] delegation Kim Su-sik stated that if the reunification of the country after which the whole nation aspires is to be realised, first of all, the tension must be eased, a durable peace guaranteed, the barrier of division pulled down, free travel and full-scale opening realised on the Korean peninsula and a favourable international climate created.

As a party which is directly responsible for the division of Korea, the United States must take the stand of supporting Korea's reunification and immediately discontinue their move to legalize "two Koreas" in the international arena.

Pramilla Srivastava, organizer of New School Students and Staff Against Racism, said that she would organize study tours to the DPRK among American youth, inform them of the burning desire of the Korean people for reunification and deepen the feelings of friendship among them. She said that the first is to mobilize the youth of the U.S. to call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, and the complete support to the 5 point policy for reunification proposed by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Han Yong-su, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, said:

At present, it is precondition for easing tensions, maintaining peace and achieving peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula to put an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Chondoists, the national religionists, demand that the United States unconditionally withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and immediately stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Heather Sue Randle, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance of the United States, stressed:

In order to help the earlier realization of Korea's reunification, it is necessary, I think, that we all delegates present here in this seminar must step up our struggle not only in the U.S. but also in the world to support the proposal to tear down the concrete wall and realize free travel and full-scale opening between the North and South and the proposal to establish the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

I'm sure that when I go back to the U.S., I will be able to help organize this kind of struggle among the young people and the working people as well.

Clayton Ramey, executive committee member of the African Christian Organization, said:

A bright sun rose over Mangyongdae and illumines the path of your nation for freedom. Today, your sun of the nation, the great leader Kim Il-song, stands as a leader who is respected and dearly loved by all of those who love freedom and independence.

Noting that the tragedy of the Korean nation caused by division must be ended, he stressed that obstacles in the way of the Korean people's desire for reunification must be removed.

U.S. Activists Visit Museum

SK0509220390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—U.S. peace champions, who had participated in the seminar of Korea-U.S. anti-war and anti-nuclear organizations and community activists on peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula held in Pyongyang, visited the Sinchon Museum today.

The museum, the former air-raid shelter of the county party committee, the cemetery of patriots, the cemetery of 400 mothers and the cemetery of 102 children in Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, are proofs indicting all over the world the brutal murder of people by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. While temporarily occupying Sinchon County during the war, the U.S. soldiers killed by most brutal methods 35,000 guiltless people accounting for a quarter of the county population.

The peace champions and community activists of the U.S. saw the remains and materials showing the brutal massacre before having a round-table talk with witnesses and victims of the war.

Susan Bailey, member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party of the United States and chairperson of the U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee, said that the visit helped her have a better understanding of the brutalities committed by U.S. soldiers during the Korean war and vowed to undertake more vigorous activities for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Wilhelm Joseph, U.N. delegate of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, said that during his visit to Sinchon, he was shocked to know that U.S. soldiers committed brutal massacre in other's land tens of thousands miles away from the U.S.

Noting that this tragedy must never be allowed to be repeated, he stressed that the U.S. and Korean peoples must turn out together in the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

Newspaper Denounces U.S. Presence in South

SK0609050490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Tragedy Caused by War Gamble of U.S. Forces"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—U.S. imperialist aggressors who were running amok in a shooting exercise with the mobilization of various types of warplanes in the sky above Yoju County, Kyonggi Province, some time ago, murdered in cold blood a 17 year old Korean woman student Kang Mun-suk with a strafing.

The Korean people are shaking with curses and rancour at this brutality of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, finding it hard to repress bitter national indignation, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst goes on:

Taking aim and strafing at people in broad daylight is a criminal act that could be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the barbarians of the 20th century who are accustomed to man-hunting and regard Koreans as "rats." This reveals once again the true color of the United States which styles itself "a defender" of peace and freedom and "a protector" of the South Korean people.

The reality clearly shows once again that, as long as the U.S. forces are left alone in South Korea, the people there cannot live a single day in peace, not a day will pass without their bloodshed and the nation cannot be safe from the holocaust of a nuclear war and a chemical warfare.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities are not only trying hard to cover up the U.S. forces' criminal acts of murder, zealously following the U.S. policies of aggression and war, but also begging for a permanent U.S. military presence in South Korea, funding billions of dollars for the upkeep of the U.S. forces.

They have revealed their sorry sight once again this time when they did not utter a word of protest, let alone take sanctions against the U.S. troops' brutal murder in broad daylight.

The U.S. imperialist murderer who shot the Korean woman student to death must be punished, and the United States must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its aggressor troops and lethal weapons, demands the commentary.

Cuban Newspaper Praises Kim Il-song, Castro

SK0509111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro are the great men of the Third World, patriots, thorough defenders of freedom and independence and outstanding internationalists who started and have led the revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

The Cuban paper GRANMA August 29 said this in an article published on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the opening of the diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Cuba.

The paper said:

The peoples of Korea and Cuba who are under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro, the outstanding leaders, have resolutely defended their national dignity, strongly denouncing the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and Guantanamo.

The visit to the DPRK by Comrade Fidel Castro in 1986 marked a new turning-point in the development of the Cuba-Korea relations and the treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed during the visit demonstrated the determinations of the two parties, two governments and two peoples to strengthen the bonds of cooperation in all fields.

The constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, socialist and non-aligned, are connected with the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

Another Cuban paper TRABAJADORES August 28 said:

At the crucial junction as today, the brotherly relations between Cuba and Korea are of weighty historical importance and are symbolic of a tree with fresh and green branches and strong roots, anti-imperialist and revolutionary.

Since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries have constantly strengthened and developed, serving as a model of the friendly and cooperative relations based on independence.

The meeting between the two outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement in Pyongyang in March 1986 was an expression of the common will and desire of the two peoples to build a socialist and communist society, a bright future of mankind, against the imperialists.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the DPRK signed by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro is the source of hope and encouragement to all the peoples of the Third World.

Yon Hyong-muk Addresses Pyongyang Film Festival

SK0509233490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Speech by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, at the opening ceremony of the Second Pyongyang Film Festival of the nonaligned and other developing countries at Pyongyang International Cinema House on 1 September—recorded]

[Text] Respected members of the delegations, cinematic artists, friends from various countries, and comrades:

I am very pleased that cinematic artists and delegates from various countries and delegates of international organizations have gathered here in Pyongyang, our capital city, for the Second Film Festival of Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries, and I warmly congratulate you on your participation in the film festival. [applause]

Regarding it as a great felicitous event that the well-known cinematic artists and friends from various countries who are familiar to them through films are holding an international film festival in our country, our people are now paying great attention to the film festival.

At a time when the people's warm desire to uproot the cause of war on earth and to build a new peaceful world is higher than ever, the cinematic artists, the advocates of peace and truth and the spokesmen for human conscience and the progressive ideology of the times, are gathered here to magnificently hold the film festival. This is an event of great significance in the history of the film developing movement of the nonaligned countries.

Moreover, the current film festival is more significant as it is opened on 1 September, the day of the nonalignment.

The Pyongyang film festival being held under the slogan of independence, peace, and friendship will serve as a new opportunity to review the successes of nonaligned and other developing countries and swapping their experiences in the popular and national cinematic creation suitable to aesthetic tastes and the sentiments of the popular masses in the era of independence, in strengthening and developing mutual exchange and cooperation in film making and in deepening friendship and unity among them.

Upholding the programmatic tasks stated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and in his policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, our people and film artists are now vigorously carrying out a struggle to turn the nineties into a decade of national reunification by effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and realizing the five-point policy for national reunification.

The struggle staged by our people and artists who, with firm faith in the justness of their cause and in victory, are determined to open a decisive phase for national reunification and win a new victory in socialist construction on the strength of the single- minded unity, is unanimously supported and encouraged by the progressive people and film people of the world.

During the film festival period, you will receive passionate welcome and wholehearted hospitality from our people and film artists and will come to better understand their rewarding struggle, life, and peace-loving, friendly country.

Comrades and friends: The true mission of the film arts is to teach people truth about life and indicate the path for them to follow in the construction of an independent new society.

For the film arts to fulfill its mission, it is imperative to truthfully portray the rewarding struggle of the independent people and their beautiful life and find answers to urgent questions raised by the times.

An important question facing the nonaligned and other developing countries is to do away with the consequences of the colonial rule of imperialism and build a new society, free and prosperous. Cinematic art should enlighten people and arm them with progressive ideas so as to make them true masters of society and vigorously rouse them to a struggle for the building of a new independent society.

It is an urgent task facing mankind at present to prevent war and defend peace. If cinematic art is to be an active champion and defender of peace, it should implant the peace-loving spirit in the minds of the broad strata of people against war so that they can lay bare and condemn the new war provocation schemes of the war maniacs.

For the developing countries to rapidly develop the cinematic arts, it is also imperative for them to develop cooperation and exchange based on the successes that have already been attained in cinematic creativity and to further strengthen unity, friendship, and solidarity among the progressive cinematic artists.

We will as ever make every effort to further develop exchange and cooperation with foreign countries in film making in conformity with the noble idea of independence, peace, and friendship.

In conclusion, I hope that you will remain healthy and spend pleasant and happy days during your stay in our country and that the Second Pyongyang Film Festival will bear wonderful fruit commensurate with the expectations of our people and the progressive peoples of the world through the joint efforts of the delegations of the various countries. [applause]

Kim Il-song Gives Economic On-the-Spot Guidance

SK0509223190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2132 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song guided on the spot the work of different domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province from August 16 to September 3.

He gave on-the-spot guidance to various units including the May 10 Plant and the North Hamgyong Ship-Building Complex.

He deeply acquainted himself with the development of the national economy in the province and, on this basis, called a consultative meeting of economic officials in the province where he gave important instructions which would serve as a guiding program to further develop the national economy in the province.

He set out concrete tasks facing the different domains of the national economy in the province, saying that North Hamgyong Province with its many industrial domains of great national significance including metal, coal and chemical industries holds an important position in the economic development of the country.

He indicated tasks facing the metal industry.

He highly estimated the achievements made by the workers and technicians of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex in the efforts to establish independence in the metallurgical industry, and said that the iron and steel works should consolidate already made achievements and maintain a steady and high rate of iron and steel production.

He added that in order to fully satisfy the needs of the different domains of the national economy including grand socialist construction sites for iron and steel, the iron and steel works should properly organize production under a scrupulous plan, intensify the mass technical innovation movement and provide the related enterprises with sufficient fuel and raw material in time.

In order to ensure the rapidly increasing production of iron, he continued, the role of the Musan Mining Complex should be enhanced.

If it is to satisfactorily supply the iron and steel works with a huge amount of iron headings, the complex should operate the mining equipment at full capacity to ensure the production and, at the same time, concentrate on increasing the production capacity, he pointed out.

President Kim Il-song set tasks to develop coal industry.

He said it is an important requirement for keeping the production steadily going on to remarkably increase coal production, since many industrial establishments using coal as fuel and raw material have made their appearance in North Hamgyong Province.

In order to rapidly increase coal output, he said, it is necessary to concremize pits at coal mines, raise the mechanization level of cutting, widely introduce advanced mining methods and, at the same time, invigorate the prospecting and develop more coal fields with large deposits.

President Kim Il-song also set tasks facing chemical industry.

He stressed that efforts should be made in a short time to raise the production capacity of chemical fertilizers so as to fully produce chemical fertilizers needed by North Hamgyong Province, and take steps to turn out weedkillers and agricultural chemicals.

He said the production of staple fibre, rayon yarn and other chemical fibres should be increased.

President Kim Il-song put forward tasks to develop ship-building industry.

Noting that the fast developing maritime transport needs more vessels, he said North Hamgyong Province should direct great efforts to shipbuilding to build many large cargo ships.

If many ships are to be built in a short time, the shipbuilding processes must be further modernized, and cooperative production between the allied industrial establishments be strengthened, he said.

He set forth tasks facing machine-building industry.

He taught that machine-building plants including the May 10 Plant should make the best use of the already-created production capacity to produce more machines of various kinds including high-quality mining equipment and, at the same time, turn out new kinds of machines.

In order to fully carry out its vast tasks in a few years to come, the May 10 Plant should properly organise production and strengthen creative cooperation between the workers and technicians so as to inspire their enthusiasm in work, he said.

He put forth tasks for further developing railway transportation.

He said that in order to fully meet the growing demands for transport, it is essential to continue pressing ahead with railway electrification and, at the same time, organise and command transportation properly.

President Kim Il-song set forth tasks for agriculture.

He noted with great satisfaction that the agricultural working people in North Hamgyong Proince have achieved a great bumper crop under an unfavourable weather like this year by working energetically to carry through the farming method of our own. He said experiences of the province clearly show that if farming is put on a scientific and technical basis as required by our own farming method whose advantages have been proven in practice, agricultural production can be increased steadily on the east coast, too.

Noting that it is essential in boosting grain production to supply plenty of water and fertilizer and plant high-yielding seeds, he taught that primary attention should be paid to solving the three problems.

He said that enormous efforts should be directed to the introduction of the irrigation system into all the paddy and non-paddy fields, sufficient production and supply of various chemical fertilizers, herbicides and agricultural chemicals and the breeding of high-yielding seeds suitable to topographical features.

He gave instructions to North Hamgyong Province to further develop stock-breeding by taking advantage of favourable conditions and plant large quantities of industrial crops including tobacco, medical herbs and hemp.

He elaborated on the need to markedly increase fruit production such as white apricot, plum and pear which are special products of the province and supply them to the people.

He taught that leading officials and working people in agriculture must conduct a vigorous drive to sharply increase agricultural production which holds a most important place in solving food, clothing and housing problems and thus give full play to the superiority of our socialist rural economic system.

Noting that the quality of porcelainware produced in North Hamgyong Province is very high, he set-forth tasks facing ceramic factories to produce larger quantities of smart porcelainware for the people.

The teachings President Kim Il-song gave during his on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province would serve as an highly important guiding compass in lifting our national economy to a higher stage and a powerful banner inspiring the entire party members and other working people to the last charge for the successful accomplishment of the third seven-year plan.

South Korea

North-South High-Level Talks Continue in Seoul

N-S Premiers 'Inseparable'

SK0609005290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea's prime ministers declared Wednesday that they are in the same boat, and observers said that the two seemed to be sailing before the wind.

Kang Yong-hun and Yon Hyong-muk have been seen together a lot since they first met at the hotel Inter-Continental in Seoul Tuesday and spent about 20 minutes chatting before dinner in the evening. They rode in the same car to a show at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel Wednesday and then were inseparable in the hotel's Kayagum Hall. They entered the hall together, sat together and returned to the Inter-Continental together.

A South Korean official said the two prime ministers were using the opportunity to talk about such subjects as exchanges and cooperation, which they could not discuss openly. South Korean National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol said Wednesday, "You can hold talks at a designated hour, but also at other times in one way or other. When you have time, you can talk. I think the prime ministers may talk with each other on Thursday, too."

While classical and modern Korean music and dance was performed on the stage, Yon and Kang whispered to each other. Some northerners filmed the show and when it ended with the cast and audience singing "Hand in Hand," the official Olympic song, some of them clapped along in time. The Sheraton Walker Hill gave nothing but a glass of mineral water to the 230 people attending the 90-minute show.

Kim Hyong-ki, spokesman for the Seoul-based South-North dialogue secretariat, told reporters Wednesday afternoon that Yon had asked for a videotape of "Our Treasure," a South Korean cultural documentary he had seen the previous night.

Later Wednesday evening, the North Koreans attended a dinner given by Seoul Mayor Ko Kun at Hotel Shilla and saw a movie at the Korea Exhibition Center.

As they came out of the Inter-Continental to leave for the Shilla, North Korean reporters called a boy over to them. Yi Kun-po, 12, a fifth grader at Irwon Primary School, came over and the North Koreans asked him to sing the song "Our Greatest Wish Is for Unification" with them. When the boy faltered after the first verse, they encouraged him to finish by whispering the words. After the song, they asked the name of his parents, the occupation of his father and his address and wrote the answers down on their notebooks.

"What will you say to your parents about this?" they asked.

"You picked me," he said, and they burst into laughter.

Some northerners took photos of the Inter-Continental Hotel, its surroundings and pedestrians. Wherever they encountered pedestrians, the North Koreans would ask, "What do you think should be done for national unification?"

"The two sides should make concessions to each other," "The two sides should meet often" and other answers were recorded without comment. The northerners vigorously approached citizens, but stepped back whenever a South Korean tried to take photos.

North Korean journalists looked almost hostile to their southern counterparts, who were surprised at the brusque response when they asked their compatriots their names and media. Some northerners made faces and typical replies were, "I don't want to talk with reporters who don't speak for the people" and "Why don't you cover the talks, not me?"

Kim Chon-il of NODONG SINMUN, the leader of the North Korean press corps, when asked about the difficulties in covering the event, said, "It's the southern reporters' fervor." He said he had to cover events as the South Korean authorities hope "Since they never let us leave the hotel. If this control goes on, I believe, the southern reporters will experience the same thing when they come to Pyongyang."

The North Korean journalists paid close attention to scuffles between policemen and members of Chondaehyop, the National Alliance of [University] Student Representatives, near the hotel at 11 A.M. and again at 2:10 P.M. Wednesday.

Seven reporters interviewed citizens near the hotel Wednesday morning. They stopped a car driven by Cho Kum-ok, 31, and asked her if she had relatives in North Korea. They asked Kim Hong-pae, 72, "What do you think the delegates should do now that they have gathered here? Don't you think the United States stands in the way of unification?"

Kim answered, "To attain unification, the two sides should make concessions and free travel should be guaranteed. Reunification should be realized in the absence of any foreign forces, including the United States and the Soviet Union." The northern reporters politely thanked him.

On arrival at Hotel Shilla, Yon was welcomed by Seoul Mayor Ko Kun. The two were seated at the head table with Kang and Hong. During cocktails, Kang introduced Yon to some leading women in South Korean society. Kim Chon-chu, president of the Korea Federation of Housewives Clubs, told Yon that South Korea owed its development to women's hard work. Yon responded, "In the North, we say that women roll one of the two wheels of history."

Ko said in his welcoming address that he ardently hoped the on-going talks would serve as momentum in linking Seoul and Pyongyang.

Yon said, "our yearning for reunification grows further as we, a people of the same blood, same language and appearance, sit together and talk. As long as the Korean soul and the love of blood relatives are alive, our fatherland is one." He reiterated that North Korea had no intention to invade or threaten the South.

After dinner, the North Koreans drove to Koex, Seoul's main exhibition center, and saw the award winning Korean film "Aje, Aje, Bara Aje." The story of a Buddhist nun's wandering brought Kang Su-yon the best actress award at last year's Moscow Film Festival.

After watching the film, a northerner said there were many suggestive scenes and Kang was beautiful. A North Korean reporter tersely said, "I don't know, I slept." A few northern reporters asked southern guides about the movie's criticism of the South Korean reality and scenes depicting anti-government demonstrations.

'Open-Ended' Discussion Needed

SK0609012690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Sep 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Open-Ended Inter-Korea Talks"]

[Text] Amid inflated expectations and impatient skepticism, the prime ministers of south and north Korea started their first-ever talks in Seoul yesterday. It was historical breakthrough in the long-frozen relations between the two parts of the partitioned peninsula.

For the first time in the recent history of the Korean nation—over four decades since its separation into two governments—ranking officials of the two sides are meeting this week to remove the bones of contention and find ways of working toward reconciliation and cooperation, thus paving the way for the earliest possible reunification of the divided country.

The current Seoul meeting began in a cordial and warm fashion. It is momentous in many respects, and symbolic at worst. A good beginning might be good in itself. The scars left by the prolonged division and confrontation of the south and the north along the artificial demarcation line have been so traumatic and drawn out that we can hardly bear them anymore.

The ongoing inter-Korean talks must go further than just raising the curtain. Even though the process of negotiating is naturally bound to be time-consuming and tortuous, involving mountains of technical difficulties, the delegations from Seoul and Pyongyang should take a bold first step to clear the air this time.

The package of proposals made by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on a basic agreement to improve inter-Korean relations, on measures for multifaceted exchanges and cooperation and on steps for building political and military trust are extensive, positive and practicable enough.

The prime thrust of Kang's keynote address is in the plea for mutual recognition and respect and noninterference in each other's affairs. This simple but overriding demand is a prerequisite to peaceful coexistence of south and north Korea and initiation of rudimentary exchanges between the two. His abstention from putting forward specific one-sided terms makes open-ended negotiations possible with no constraints.

But some of the claims advanced by north Korea's Yon Hyong-muk for the same old confederation formula, withdrawal of U.S. forces and impracticable single U.N. membership for the two Koreas, may limit the progress of the talks.

The secret of successful dialogue lies in open-mindedness and flexibility breeding reciprocal responsiveness. A fundamental accord can be produced through open-ended discussion with few unilateral preoccupations.

Second Session Begins

SK0609022590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—The second plenary session of prime ministers' talks between South and North Korea opened Thursday behind closed doors for deep discussion of the proposals made by the prime ministers in their keynote speeches.

In the first round of the talks Wednesday, South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun presented the North with a draft eight-point agreement that comprehensively covered improving relations between the two parts of Korea, coupled with a 10-point detailed proposal on exchange and cooperation, an eight-point plan for building political and military confidence and a five-point arms control proposals.

Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk countered with two proposals—one on resolving political confrontation and the other on resolving military confrontation—and set three issues to be urgently solved in the Seoul talks. The three are Korea's admission to the United Nations with a single seat, suspension of the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise and release of those arrested for visiting to the North, including the Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan and radical student Yim Su-kyong.

The two sides shared roughly eight items in their respective proposals, made in the keynote speeches, and the southern side hopes to have an agreement signed before the North Koreans leave Friday afternoon, either through the second plenary session or unofficial meetings between the prime ministers or working-level officials, officials said.

The eight items the two side shared were on a declaration of non-aggression, renunciation of mutual slandering and vilification, making the Demilitarized Zone a peace zone, establishing a hotline between military authorities on both sides, setting up a joint military committee, implementing joint ventures and economic exchanges, reopening transportation, communications and mail links, and realizing personnel exchanges.

The second and last session was to open with remarks by both delegates on each other's proposals, followed by discussion and concluding remarks. The southern side was expected to make efforts to reach an agreement on eight items while clarifying its position on the North's three demands, including the issue of Korea's admission to the United Nations.

As for Korea's admission to the world body, the South may show flexibility if the North responds positively to a proposal on economic and personnel exchange, on which Seoul places priority, the officials said. On the issue of joint military drills, the southern delegates were expected to remind the North Koreans of measures taken by the South to scale down Team Spirit and suspend the annual "command post exchange" exercise this year. But the South is unlikely to make a concession in connection with the release of dissidents arrested for visiting the North, according to the officials.

The seven-member North Korean delegation is expected to place priority on the three issues, virtually preconditions, in the discussions, they said. The two sides may reach, and possibly sign, an agreement on matters such as renunciation of mutual slander based on the principles—self-reliance, peace and grand national unity—contained in the July 4, 1972, joint communique, the officials said.

The two sides were expected to confirm that the second prime ministers' meeting will be held in Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19.

The North Korean delegates, the highest visitors from the North since national division in 1945, are scheduled to call on President No Tae-u Thursday afternoon. It will be the first time a high-ranking North Korean Government delegation has visited a South Korean president.

No may convey to North Korean leader Kim Il-song a personal message expressing his hope for an early summit, the officials said. It is uncertain if Yon has a letter from Kim for No, but Yon is expected to have an exclusive meeting with No, they said. The seven North Korean delegates are to attend a dinner hosted by National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu at Olympic Park in southern Seoul on their last night in the South.

'No Progress' at 6 Sep Talks

SK0609044390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] It was learned that since the North Korean side repeatedly stressed the position elucidated by Premier Yon Hyong-muk at the first day of the North-South High-Level Talks, no progress was made in the second day of talks, held this morning behind closed doors.

At today's talks, North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk said the task for peace is the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and that since the South's proposal for establishing permanent missions in Seoul and Pyongyang is not a proposal pursuing reunification and is designed to perpetuate division—two Koreas—he cannot accept it.

It also was learned that the North Korean side said the urgent political tasks at present are to agree that the North and South will not enter the United Nations separately; to release those who visited the North, including Reverend Mun Ik-hwan; and to suspend the "Team Spirit" military exercise for at least two or three years.

The North Korean side repeatedly stressed the current talks should reconfirm the principle that priority should be given to the national interest, rather than to that of only one side, and that acts spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue should not be implemented. It thus appears the North and the South cannot reach an agreement at the first North-South High-Level Talks in Seoul.

Sides 'Seemingly Satisfied'

OW0609060390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 KYODO—North and South Korea ended their historical prime ministerial meeting Thursday with both sides seemingly satisfied with the two days of talks.

"We are satisfied to some extent," one South Korean conference source said after the end of the second-day session. The source said there were differences of opinion between the two sides but the North Koreans accepted some of South Korea's positions. He also said the North Korean delegation "looked satisfied" with the meeting, the highest level of contact between Seoul and Pyongyang since the 1945 division of the Korean peninsula.

A North Korean official said the meeting "went off well as it reflected our stand and position."

Emerging from the conference room, North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk told reporters that the outcome of his meeting with South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will be known eventually. He offered no further comment. Yon, who arrived in Seoul on Tuesday, was scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u later in the day. Yon and his 89-member entourage, including 50 reporters, return to Pyongyang Friday.

In their Wednesday session, the two prime ministers outlined comprehensive but widely conflicting measures aimed at easing tensions in the Korean peninsula, with each side setting different priorities and formulas for eventual unification of the divided nation.

The two sets of proposals have in common an agreement to adopt a declaration of nonaggression, halt slanderous accusations against each other, and pull troops out of the Demilitarized Zone. While the South Koreans placed the emphasis on promoting exchanges in various fields with the North and confidence-building measures, the North Koreans put the stress on an immediate resolution of political and military confrontation. The North Koreans also demanded as "urgent measures" that South Korea end or at least suspend massive joint military exercises with the United States and release dissidents who are imprisoned in South Korea for making illegal visits to North Korea last year.

The two sides were also divided on the United Nations membership issue in their session Wednesday, with the North Koreans demanding that the two countries share a single seat at the world body. South Korea says it wants to join the U.N. independently if North Korea does not want to go along.

Thursday's session started off in a friendly atmosphere with Kang and Yon talking about a South Korea movie and folk performance the two delegations watched the previous day. Asked by Kang for his impression of the film and the performance, Yon replied, "I would like to see them again." Kang observed there are many good films made in South Korea, one of the world's largest movie producers. "You will have to visit Seoul as many as 300 times if you want to see all the good movies," he said.

The North Korean delegates were treated to a 90-minute classical and modern music and dance show Wednesday afternoon and in the evening they saw an award-winning movie depicting the wanderings of a Buddhist nun.

Dissidents Arrested Near Talks

SK0609075690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—Seven dissidents were arrested outside the hotel where the Korean prime ministers were meeting after they attempted to contact North Korean delegates on Thursday.

The seven include Sin Chang-kyun, co-chairman of Korea's largest dissident group, Chonminnyon (the national alliance of democratic movements) [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], and the Rev. [Reverend] Mun Chong-hyon, who is the eldest brother of the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon, who was sentenced to five years in jail for visiting North Korea last year. Also arrested was Im Sun-sun, the wife of former Rep. [Representative] So Kyong-won, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison for visiting North Korea.

The seven were carrying an open letter addressed to North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk and souvenirs such as T-shirts and medals. While they were being hustled off, Mun received a bruise on his right knee.

Pak Chol-on, North Figure Meet

SK0609080890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—Pak Chol-on, a former first state minister for political affairs in Vladivostok to attend an international seminar, shared an impromptu corridor conversation with O Chang-min of North Korea on Wednesday. O is vice director of North Korean Foreign Affairs Ministry's Peaceful Arms Reduction Institute and was one of the presenters at the seminar.

The two reportedly discussed South-North reunification issues, and Pak offered a lunch or dinner invitation to O, to which the northern official responded "favorably." Pak was quoted as saying after the short meeting that the North's attitude toward the South "has changed a great deal."

North Journalists Debate South

SK0609091090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—North Korean journalists visited the South Korean dailies HANGYORE SINMUN and TONG-A ILBO in two groups Thursday and vigorously debated reporters.

A group of northern reporters arrived at the moderately conservative TONG-A in downtown Seoul at 11:45 A.M. and were welcomed by political editor Pak Ki-chong and two others. After exchanging presents with members of the TONG-A staff, An Pok-man, an editorial writer for MINJU CHOSON, complained about an article in Tuesday's editions of the evening paper that criticized North Koreans for "blind adherence" to their system.

"Isn't it improper to criticize invited guests?" An asked.

TONG-A editor Kim Chung-pae responded, "It is characteristic of a free press."

The other northern reporters visited HANGYORE, a progressive paper formed by journalists purged by the authoritarian regimes of former presidents Pak Chung-hui and Chun Tu-hwan, in southwestern Seoul at 11:50 A.M. During the hour-long visit, editorial writers from the South and North waged a heated debate over the inter-Korean talks.

Pak Chun-min of MINJU and Kim Kwang-il of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said, "When the great task of easing political and military tension is resolved, such trivial matters as free travel of separated families will be naturally solved."

Kim Kun and Yi In-chol of HANGYORE said, "Confidence building is more important than anything for national reunification. Exchanges of people and free travel between the South and North should be realized simultaneously with the easing of political and military tension." As the 20-minute debate failed to narrow differences of opinion, the visiting journalists bid farewell.

"Let's try to advance reunification by writing articles in that direction," a departing North Korean said.

No Asks for Summit With Kim

SK0609085290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u asked North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk on Thursday to tell North Korean leader Kim Il-song of his desire for a summit to discuss unification of the Korean peninsula, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong announced.

No and Yon met for 20 minutes at Chongwadae, the presidential office and residence, before receiving 10 of the North Koreans attending the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks. It was the first time a South Korean president had officially met a North Korean prime minister since the nation was divided in 1945.

No's meeting with Yon was also attended by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and Kim Chong-hui, presidential assistant for diplomacy and national security, on the southern side and Choe Pong-chun, a high-powered liaison official, on the northern side. After renewing his call for a summit, No asked Yon to pass his message on to the North Korean leader, Yi said.

No said his government was willing to be understanding and to accommodate reasonable North Korean proposals, but added, "the urgent task for the South and North at this time is to broaden their understanding of each other and build mutual confidence." He called for efforts to extract an agreement from common parts of the proposals made by both sides and implement it, and said the talks had shown a narrowing of differences.

"It is most important for us to set a framework for improving relations and cooperation between the South and North through an early summit meeting, if we want to effectively resolve inter-Korean problems in the days to come," No was quoted as saying.

"The first ever prime ministers' talks this time should be the starting point for terminating the 45 years of national division and for opening (an era of) unification.

"We should open the way for unification by continuing dialogue with sincerity between the South and North so that we can realize unification within this century."

Explaining his July 7, 1988, declaration, which featured calls for partnership between the two parts of Korea for genuine reconciliation and peace, No said the South and North must "resolve national problems based on self-reliance and enhance cooperation based on co-existence and co-prosperity until unification is achieved."

"We think it is important for us as well as for peace and unification of the Korean peninsula to see North Korea developed amid stability. If there is some way for us to help North Korea, we will eagerly do it" No said. No met with 10 members from each side after meeting with Yon and praised them for their endeavors for the talks, Yi said.

North Spokesman on Significance

SK0609140490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1258 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea wound up their first prime ministers meeting Thursday after agreeing to continue their dialogue to narrow differences over major initiatives at reconciliation between the two sides.

Spokesmen for the two delegations told reporters hours after the second session of the two-day meeting ended that the two sides have agreed to continue discussing North Korean proposal for sharing a single seat at the United Nations.

The Korean prime ministers agreed on the need to encourage Red Cross societies of both sides to resume negotiations to realize reunion of the dispersed families. They also agreed to actively discuss ways to set up a joint military committee and a joint economic committee in the second round of the prime ministers meeting slated to open in Pyongyang on Oct. 16. The talks, however, failed to produce concrete accords on many other pending major political and military issues which surfaced in the course of the two-day gathering.

Despite lack of agreement on broader range of issues, spokesmen for the two delegations, Unification Minister Hong Song-chol on the part of the South, and An Pyong-su, secretary general of the (North Korean) Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, spoke highly of the "sincerity" shown by the two governments and the "inherent importance" of the meeting.

South Korea apparently backed down from its original plan to seek unilateral entry into the United Nations by agreeing to discuss North Korean proposal for sharing a single seat "if the North comes up with concrete and realizable ideas of seeking a single U.N. seat."

Hong said that Seoul was virtually withholding its plan to seek unilateral entry into the world body during the forthcoming U. N. General Assembly. An said the Korean prime ministers agreed to designate respective delegates to discuss the issue separately from their talks. "I hope that the delegates start negotiations on the sharing of a single U.N. seat in the office of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Committee (at the truce village of Panmunjom) in a week," he added. An said the first meeting, however, failed to reach compromises on other "pressing problems" such as joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise, "Team Spirit," and the releasing of the people jailed for their visits to North Korea.

The two issues, along with the U.N. membership issue, were presented by North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk as "pressing problems" that must be addressed properly with a view to producing meaningful progress in the talks. An, however, said the just-ended high-level talks had a "profound significance" in that the two sides have decided to handle an unprecedentedly broad range of issues. "Despite lack of remarkable agreements, the two sides paved the foundation for expanded dialogue by fully presenting their positions," he said.

When pressed by North Korean delegation to vow to halt "Team Spirit" exercises, the South Korean side refused to accept it, reasoning that they were defense-oriented maneuvers and that U.S. military presence was needed as deterrent to war in the Korean peninsula. The southern delegates, however, said the South Korean Government would take corresponding measures if situations surrounding the peninsula changes in such a way as to call for U.S. troop pullout, it was said.

Regarding North Korea's demand for releasing of the jailed dissidents, the southern side made it clear that it would not accept it in view that the dissidents' unauthorized visits to Pyongyang constitute flagrant violation of the South Korean laws and even hampers the unification of the Korean peninsula. North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk and his 89-man entourage return to Pyongyang Friday.

'Excerpts' of No-Yon Talks

SK0609141090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1332 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—Following are the excerpts of the dialogues exchanged between South Korean President No Tae-u and visiting North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk during their meeting on Thursday afternoon at Chongwadae, South Korean presidential residence.

No: you will see the particular attention people here are paying to the historic talks if you look into the mass media reports and newspaper editorials. Our society has variety of opinions and some editorials criticize the government. But in this occasion all editorials express the same view welcoming you and wishing the talks be fruitful. It proves the yearnings of the people for the national unification. I expect that you will set up a great starting point for ending the division that has lasted for 45 years and opening a way to the glorious reunification during the talks.....

Yon: I appreciate that you president have spared us precious time and warmly welcomed our delegation. Our dear leader (Kim Il-song) has asked me to remember him to you if I would meet you, so I give my best regards to you president, and so does our delegation. The opening of this high-level talks owes to an accord between the North and the South, and even to the decision of our dear leader Kim...Our leader Kim hopes to promote the reunification on the three principles promulgated in the July 4 joint statement (in 1972): self-reliance, peace and grand national coalescence. He thinks a confederal state system would be good for keeping up different systems held by South and North Korea and make reunification possible. Our dear leader Kim believes that the reunification never should be reached by war but in a peaceful way. When I left for Seoul he asked me to set up a turning point for reunification during the first ever high-level talks since the division 45 years ago. Now I have come to the South, and meeting and talking with the southern representatives, I feel that I am getting closer to them. I think we could work out problems if representatives from the North and South meet often.

No: Thank you for the best wishes. I confirmed during the talks that the South and the North are sharing the same view in many problems... We could march on the path to the reunification if we talk together, stop vilifying and get together through exchanges and cooperation... East and West Germany are facing reunification right ahead. The United States and the Soviet Union, the two centers of the cold war, got on reconcilation, so we see new world order is being shaped up. No reason for us, the homogenous people, to keep on confrontation any longer. I believe it for sure that we will accomplish national coalescence and march on the path to the reunification... My northern policy never intended to isolate North Korea or to put North Korea in difficulty. Its main emphasis was not only for us to establish relations with the socialist countries but for the North to have good relations with the Western world so as to put the cold war to the end and create an international environment for the reunification...

Yon: I will inform our dear leader Kim well of what you've said. Eliminating distrust and tension is the most urgent precondition for the talks to bear good fruit. As mentioned during the talks, I expect that you make a political decision on the admission to the United Nations, release of detainees and ban on the Team Spirit exercise so the talks may get on the way. With these issues resolved, the talks will gain speed...

No: Nothing is more important than eliminating distrust between the South and the North and building confidence. Distrust develops even between husband and wife unless they meet often. Confidence gets stronger between neighbors if they meet often. I will list the three of our firm stances as for North Korea. First, we stand by the development of North Korea. We hope that North Korea will take the same position. We must build a relation that makes North Korea help South Korea in difficulty and South Korea help North Korea in difficulty... Second, it is most important to build understanding and confidence between the South and the North... Let us build mutual understanding and confidence by coming and going for tens, hundreds of times... Third, the South and the North must keep readiness to understand and accept each other... If the South and the North accomplish things one by one, we will be able to give people confidence and hope...

Yon: ...I ask you president, to make a decision and give good consideration to the three points I have mentioned.

No: I expect that you will make sincere efforts to progress the South-North talks anyway. As for detainees, I, as president, love them far more than you coming from the North. We should not remain the only country on the earth which is divided in a cold war structure... For our next visit to Pyongyang, please make efforts so we narrow our differences in earnest and bear good fruit...

Yon: I appreciate that you have met us and told many good things.

Government Studies Direct Trade With North

SK0609082490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is studying ways to shift from indirect to direct trade with North Korea and jointly develop natural resources in the North to promote economic cooperation.

The government also wants to promote joint ventures between South and North Korean companies and joint development of tourist spots with North Korea, government sources said on Thursday.

The six proposals made by South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun in his keynote speech in the prime ministers' talks on Wednesday were based on these ideas, they said. Kang's proposals included opening the door to trade "as a form of exchange within one nation," joint development of tourist resources, adoption of an agreement on travel, communications and trade to institutionally ensure multifaceted exchanges and cooperation, and establishment of a joint economic cooperation organization co-headed by deputy prime minister-level officials.

The government will form a South-North joint venture company to develop bituminous coal, steel and zinc in North Korea and is looking at ways to jointly participate in development projects in Siberia, the sources said. Also under study are ways to create a tourist route connecting Mt. Sorak in the South with Mt. Kumgang (diamond) in the North and reconnecting railroads between Seoul and the North Korean cities of Sinuiju and Wonsan, also suggested by Kang.

The government will take steps to open communications with the North and set up a joint economic cooperation organization led by deputy prime ministers of the two sides.

Trade With North Korea Reported Down in 1990

SK0109070090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade with North Korea since October 1988 was 32.535 million U.S. dollars, 0.03 percent of total 1989 trade, the Trade and Industry Ministry reported on Saturday.

It said Seoul spent 32.373 million dollars on 101 purchases from Pyongyang, which spent 162,000 dollars on three deals.

Merchandise trade has not been classified as exports and imports by the South, but as domestic trade, since October 1988.

Inter-Korean trade was worth 1.037 million dollars in 1988 and 22.304 million dollars last year. It fell to 9.194 million dollars in the first seven months of 1990 because of strained relations.

There were 61 items traded. The South bought mostly raw materials, including 8.495 million dollars of zinc lumps, 8.415 million dollars of steel and 2.94 million dollars of anthracite. It sold only three items: Cigarette filters, jumpers and sugar. Trade was made mostly done through agencies in Hong Kong, and goods shipped on the high seas.

USSR's Kapitsa Comments on N-S Relations

SK0609034690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 90 p 2

[Interview with Mikhail Kapitsa, director of Moscow's Oriental Studies Institute, by reporter Kim Sung-yong in Seoul on 3 September]

[Text] "The Soviet Union actively supports such dialogues as the North-South High-Level Talks and highly assesses this as a channel to resolve the issue of the Korean peninsula."

On 3 September, Mikhail Kapitsa (69, former Soviet vice foreign minister), director of the Oriental Studies Institute in Moscow, who is in the ROK to participate in a seminar on peace in Northeast Asia hosted by the International Relations Institute (director: Professor Choe Chong-ki), stated the above in relation to holding the high-level talks and added, "The Soviet Union is making efforts to help the ROK in this kind of talks and the Soviet Union is prepared to willingly play the role of mediator if necessary in developing dialogue." Director Kapitsa, who worked for the Soviet Foreign Ministry for 30 years as an expert on the Far East and Korean peninsula affairs, was vice foreign minister in charge of the Asia and Pacific region from 1982 to 1987. He also has maintained long acquaintances with North Korea's leadership, including Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

CHOSON ILBO's special interview with Dr. Kapitsa follows:

[Kim] For the first time since the division of North and South Korea, on 4 September high-level talks between high-ranking government authorities from both sides will be held in Seoul. What is the significance of the talks?

[Kapitsa] The meeting of the premiers of the North and South is a great agreement, and I think this will be a good start in developing relations between North and South Korea. The talks, of course, will not be able to solve all the problems, but I believe this is a very significant beginning.

[Kim] North Korea's strategy is to continue to carry out the "dialogue of the people" under the "tactics of a united front," while responding to the talks between the government authorities of both sides. In the Soviet Union's view, from what direction do you think the North-South dialogue should be carried out?

[Kapitsa] The Soviet Union's position is that the North and South themselves must decide the form and method of their dialogue. If both sides negotiate with each other and reach an agreement, we will support that decision. We hope for development in the North-South dialogue, and our position is always to support the progress of resolving issues if it is carried out through exchanging opinions through meetings and without any disputes.

[Kim] What do you think about the reunification of the North and South?

[Kapitsa] The will for reunification will be the same for South Koreans as it is for North Koreans. I also believe the German reunification will be helpful on the Korean peninsula. For some 40 years after the tragic war, however, North and South Korea were developed separately into capitalist and socialist systems. To achieve reunification, therefore, both sides must coexist peacefully for a certain period, then form a joint "parliament" or "government" to negotiate problems and make decisions on the various issues of both sides. I believe North Korea's proposal for a Koryo confederal system as a means for reunification is not a bad proposal. I believe President No Tae-u's proposal for a one nation commonwealth as a means for reunification also can be good.

[Kim] There is a great difference between North Korea's Koryo confederal system and South Korea's one nation commonwealth in the method to achieve reunification.

[Kapitsa] I believe that basically there is no big contradiction. If the North and South resolve their differences through dialogue and negotiations, the Soviet Union's position is to support any reunification method, whether it be through the confederal system or a commonwealth method.

[Kim] When do you think the ROK and the Soviet Union will establish diplomatic relations?

[Kapitsa] Relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union are being developed successfully. The ROK and the Soviet Union already have achieved a great deal of results in economic relations. In October, the Soviet delegation, led by First Deputy Prime Minister Maslyukov, will come to Seoul to sign an important economic agreement.

I believe the issue of establishing diplomatic relations must not be rushed into, but gradually developed.

[Kim] Don't you think there will be a negative influence in Soviet-North Korea relations if the ROK and the Soviet Union develop relations?

[Kapitsa] We basically are working to develop relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, while at the same time, making efforts so relations with North Korea will not be aggravated. Frankly speaking, while improving relations with the ROK, we are discussing this issue with the North Korean friends. I would like to make clear, however, that our relations with North Korea will not be a barrier in developing relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union.

[Kim] To provide a system of peaceful coexistence before the reunification of North and South Korea and to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, the ROK at one time had promoted the cross recognition of North and South Korea among the four neighboring powerful countries. What do you think about this issue?

[Kapitsa] The cross recognition is a good proposal for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula. As a scholar and diplomat, I support this proposal.

[Kim] In President Gorbachev's Krasnoyarsk speech in 1988, he proposed establishing a regional consultative organization to settle peace in the Asian and Pacific region. In the same year, President No, in his speech at the UN General Assembly, proposed holding a conference of six Northeast Asian countries. The proposals made by both heads of states have great similarities. What is the Soviet's opinion in establishing this kind of organization?

[Kapitsa] We truly support the establishment of this kind of organization, which deals with peace and security. I believe President Gorbachev's proposal and President No's proposal are developing closely toward the same direction. We support President No's proposal to hold a conference of six Northeast Asian countries.

Soviet Sports Minister To Visit on 30 Sep

SK0409001590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Soviet Sports Minister Nikolay Rusak will make a weeklong visit to South Korea on Sept. 30 as a guest of Sports Minister Chong Tong-song, the Sports Ministry said Monday.

Rusak is due to sign a sports exchange agreement and discuss ways to expand bilateral sports exchanges next year. He is expected to contact key political and economic figures as well as sports people.

Rusak's first trip to Seoul, in return for former Sports Minister Kim Chip's visit to Moscow last December, was originally scheduled for November, during the 10th quadrennial Women's World Handball Championship. Rusak leaves Korea on Oct. 5. (Yonhap)

Possible Normalized USSR, ROK Ties Viewed

SK0609013690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Full Ties With Moscow"]

[Text] Drawing keen attention is a series of recent activities by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in connection with Moscow's positive approach to normalizing of diplomatic relations with Seoul. Particularly notable is his two-day visit to Pyongyang beginning last Sunday in an apparent effort to explain his country's intention to improve ties with South Korea, and to call upon North Korea to seek agreements with South Korea on military cutbacks and other inter-Korea issues toward the eventual reunification of the divided country.

His Pyongyang trip was timed just before South and North Korea opened their first premiers' talks in Seoul yesterday. Shevardnadze made the call for inter-Korea accord through dialogue in a major policy address to more than 500 participants at an international conference on peace and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, which took place at the Soviet Far Eastern port city of Vladivistok Tuesday, the very day that the North Korean high-level delegation, headed by Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk, came into Seoul directly across the truce village of Panmunjom.

With the wire news reports reaching here from Vladivistok that the Soviet foreign minister has agreed to meet with his South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung at the United Nations General Assembly opening in New York on Sept. 18, the upbeat outlook is that Seoul and Moscow are likely to normalize their diplomatic ties within the year through the foreign ministers' meeting and other necessary procedural matters.

Since President No Tae-u and his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev's unprecedented summit in San Francisco on June 4, bilateral moves to improve relations have been prompted over the past three months. Noteworthy developments in the moves are the exchange of personal letters between the two presidents and a Seoul delegation's visit to Moscow beginning Aug. 1 and a scheduled Soviet government mission's trip to Seoul in late September or early October, in addition to several behind-the-scenes informal contacts made so far.

Also noteworthy in Shevardnadze's keynote speech at the Vladivostok conference was his impromptu comment that the inter-Korean premiers' talks will have a positive impact on overall issues pending in the Asia-Pacific region, hinting that the high-level Seoul-Pyongyang talks may lead to improvement of inter-Korean relations on the grounds that there are many similarities between the proposals of South and North Korea.

Observers view that Moscow wants to push ahead with expanding its Perestroyka policy to the Asia-Pacific region by having both Seoul and Pyongyang reach terms for defusing the highly potential "gunpowder magazine" in the Korean peninsula by agreeing on phased arms control and a nonaggression declaration.

However, there are questions about why the Soviet foreign minister once again referred to a nonexistent "concrete wall" allegedly erected by South Korea which he said should crumble like the Berlin Wall, in a gesture siding with North Korea in terms of its proposal on Korean problems. Also to be underscored in his address is the bid for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula by inducing the pullout of the American forces from South Korea as Pyongyang ever demands.

In this regard, he reportedly advised Pyongyang to make direct contacts with the United States during his latest visit to Pyongyang so as to settle peace in the Korean peninsula. In view of all these Soviet moves, including the proposal for a meeting among all foreign ministers of Asia-Pacific nations to discuss a pan-Asian summit in 1993, it is apparent that Moscow is strengthening its influence to countervail against that of the United States and Japan in the same region. The full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow, if achieved, are expected to help improve the Seoul-Pyongyang relationship by pressing for the international openness of North Korea itself.

Initiation of PRC Trade Expected After Asiad

SK0309030690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Trade between South Korea and China will likely be vitalized after this month's Beijing Asiad games, a former deputy prime minister predicted Sunday.

Yi Han-pin, head of the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK), a government-authorized channel for trade with communist nations, said on returning from China that active trade is expected to be realized whether China takes an open-door policy or not after the Asiad. Yi led a private team of leading Korean businessmen to China from Aug. 26 for the first time since the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Tiananmen Square in June last year. They included Kim U-chung, founder of the Daewoo Business Group, Ku Pyong-hwi, chairman of the Lucky-Goldstar Business Group, and Kim Pok-tong, IPECK adviser and President No Tae-u's brother-in-law.

They exchanged opinions on bilateral economic cooperation in a meeting with the chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Zheng Hongye, and Tianjin Vice Mayor Zhang Zhaoruo, and received a promise of active cooperation in feasibility research in China, Yi said.

Yi denied that they mentioned an exchange of trade offices in Seoul and Beijing, saying they did not discuss the matter because discussion is under way at other levels.

DPRK, ROK, USSR, PRC Trade Examined

SK0609044690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0425 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Direct trade between South and North Korea may likely be sooner than expected as four-way trade among the Koreas, China and the Soviet Union is being promoted, business sources forecast Thursday.

The possibility of four-party trade is being heightened by the inter-Korean premiers' talks and South Korea's improving ties with China and the Soviet Union, they said.

South Korea has dispatched an investigation team to push for participation in four-way trade around the Tumen River, which borders North Korea, China and the Soviet Union. The three nations are propelling tripartite trade centered around the river, they said.

Under the tripartite trade plan, the Soviet Union is to set up special economic zones in Nakhodka, China in such border cities as Hunchun and Suifenhe and North Korea on Hapsan Island, at the mouth of the Tumen River and on the border between China and the Soviet Union. Trade between the three close allies has been going on for a long time.

The team is examining the regions to find ways to make use of the China-Soviet border trade and promote exchanges with Heilongjiang Province, while taking part in an international symposium in Harbin.

If four-way trade comes true, the four nations will be able to conduct direct trade in a same way as is done at home, and South Korea's direct trade with North Korea will be promoted through either establishing trade offices in such provinces as Jilin, Heilongjiang and Lianoning in northeast China or doing business with Hong Kong branches of North Korea's trade promotion committee and Taesong Trading Co.

The team, dispatched on Aug. 24 and to return on Sept. 10, is examining ways for South Korea to participate in the front trade at Tumen, China's trade window to North Korea, Yingkou, which China plans to develop into an international trade port, and Shenyang, a traffic, economic and trade hub in northeast China.

The state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra), also is finishing up an investigation of the border areas begun in October 1989. Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. Has dispatched a team there to seek out joint investments, a first for a Korean business.

Government Names New Air Force Chief of Staff

SK0609092590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has promoted Lieut. Gen. [Lieutenant General] Han Chu-sok, Air Force assistant chief of staff, to four-star general and made him Air Force chief of staff, replacing Gen. Chong Yong-hu, a government spokesman said on Thursday.

Local reports have said Chong was dismissed in connection with irregularities of personnel management. But spokesmen for the National Defense Ministry said Thursday that Chong had voluntarily retired from active service for reasons of health.

The new chief graduated from the Korean Air Force Academy in 1959 and has served as Air Force commander and assistant chief of staff.

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Reports U.S. Decision on Talks

Notes Baker's Remarks

BK0609053290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0435 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 6—In a new departure from its policy of isolating Cambodia, Secretary of State James Baker announced Wednesday the United States is opening talks with representatives of Hun Sen, prime minister of the Cambodian Gouvernment, U.P.I. reports.

James Baker revealed the meeting in an appearance before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he said the progress toward a political settlement to the 11-year-old civil war in Cambodia is encouraging.

Baker said "the jury is still out about whether all parties to the dispute" will accept the framework agreement agreed to last month by all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

But he said all parties, including Hun Sen—prime minister of the Phnom Penh government—have agreed to use the U.N. plan as a framework for their discussions about an eventual settlement.

Under the U.N. plan, the factions would set up a supreme national council that would embody Cambodian sovereignty and take the Cambodian seat in the United Nations.

That would be an interim step on the way to national elections.

Baker said Hun Sen has some reservations about the U.N. plan but has agreed to use it as a framework for future discussions.

Baker changed U.S. policy in July by announcing that the United States would talk to the Vietnamese government about Cambodian issues. Two U.S.-Vietnamese meetings took place in August in New York.

He took that policy change one step further Wednesday with his statement that a representative of Hun Sen and a U.S. representative would meet in Vientiane, Laos, to discuss a Cambodian settlement.

Welcomes Request

BK0609002190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1811 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 5 (AFP)—A senior official from Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-installed government welcomed here Wednesday the announcement that Washington would open contacts with his government. But Hor Nam Hong, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, said he would prefer such talks to be held "at a higher level" than that announced in Washington by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Mr. Baker told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Washington was to begin direct contacts with the Phnom Penh Government, installed almost 12 years ago by Vietnam following its invasion of Cambodia to overthrow a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime.

The Khmer Rouge is now the dominant faction in a guerrilla coalition fighting to topple the Phnom Penh Government. The alliance also includes two U.S.-aided non-communist groups headed by former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann. Mr. Baker said the contacts with Phnom Penh would be started on the U.S. side by Washington's charge d'affaires in Vientiane.

Mr. Hor Nam Hong told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the U.S. diplomat in the Laotian capital had in fact already had contacts with Phnom Penh's ambassador there, Long Kem. These discussions, Mr. Hor Nam Hong said, were held to prepare for recent trips to Phnom Penh by U.S. forensic experts who travelled to the Cambodian capital to examine remains which may be those of U.S. servicemen missing in action since the Vietnam war. The trips in July marked the first visits by U.S. officials to Cambodia since 1975 when the Khmer Rouge defeated a Washington-backed government in Phnom Penh.

"We are ready for discussions with the Americans at any level. But I would prefer they took place at a higher level" than that announced Wednesday by Mr. Baker, Mr. Hor Nam Hong said. Mr. Hor Nam Hong arrived here Wednesday for peace talks with the Khmer Rouge and its allies. Prospects for the parley were uncertain following Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen's refusal to come to the Indonesian capital unless Prince Sihanouk, the resistance coalition's nominal head, also attended.

Calls Decision 'Astute'

BK0609115090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Statement of the State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry Spokesman"]

[Text] In a statement to a congressional committee on 5 September 1990, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker announced that the United States will hold direct talks with the Phnom Penh Government.

The State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry welcomes this U.S. statement and considers it an astute and correct decision, which further solidifies the U.S. policy on preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in accordance with the aspirations of the Cambodian and American peoples, as well as that of international opinion the world over.

The Cambodian Government is ready to hold talks with the U.S. Government on all issues and at whatever levels and firmly believes that through these direct talks the two sides will have a clearer understanding of each another and will find ways to solve the various major issues confronting them, particularly a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Phnom Penh, 6 September 1990

Party Paper Welcomes UN Plan, Jakarta Talks

BK0509124990 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 5 Sep 90

["We Welcome Every Effort for Real and Durable Peace in Cambodia"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 5—"The Government of the State of Cambodia welcomes the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the Cambodian conflict," said PRACHEACHON, organ of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, in its latest issue.

We consider it, the paper said, as a great effort of the "Big Five" towards creating a new chance for the resumption of discussions on the stalemated Cambodian problem. It is necessary to stress that any political solution of the Cambodian problem should be based on justice, impartiality and the principle of respect for the sovereignty and the right of self-determination of the Cambodian people, the paper underlined.

It recalled the six meetings convened by the "Big Five" during the past eight months in order to seek a political solution of the Cambodian problem and said that these meetings showed two different positions. Firstly, some countries hold that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves in exercising their right of self-determination. Secondly, some other countries have tried to interfere into the internal affairs of the Cambodian people and intended to install a U.N. control over the sovereignty of the State of Cambodia and deprive the Cambodian people of their right to self-determination. In reality, the paper stressed, this second position would not lead to any concrete results, but only create difficulty for the peace process in Cambodia.

In order to contribute to the success of the forthcoming Jakarta meeting as well as any future international forum on Cambodia, the paper said, it is necessary to adhere to five principles: First, to strictly prevent the comeback of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, and the possible continuation of the civil war and obstruction of the peace process by the Khmer Rouge Polpotists; second, to observe a cease-fire and stop the civil war; third, to prohibit any military activity menacing the neutrality and security of Cambodia pending the holding of general elections; fourth, to prevent any acts of terrorism and revenge; and fifth, to solve the military affair only after a new government is formed by the general elections.

The Government of the State of Cambodia is always full of goodwill and determined to join all countries concerned in solving the Cambodian problem by peaceful means. We are ready to participate in the forthcoming Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia to finalize the creation of the supreme national council and to begin the first meeting of this council in order to discuss the document adopted by the "Big Five."

We condemn the tripartite coalition government for deliberately trying to obstruct and undermine the peace process in Cambodia, the paper stressed. By continuing to oppose the Cambodian people and their interests, they must be held fully accountable before history, it said.

The Cambodian people hope that the "Big Five" as well as the other countries concerned will adopt a fair and impartial position in resolving the Cambodian conflict on the basis of respect for the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, the paper concluded.

Protocol in Peace Talks Termed 'Smallest Issue'

BK0509155990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "Does Samdech Sihanouk Think Personal Interests Are More Important Than the Interests of the Cambodian People?"]

[Text] According to Voice of the Khmer radio's 5 September report, Samdech Sihanouk has issued a statement saying that Hun Sen has no right whatsoever to demand that the prince be his opposite at the Jakarta meeting. The samdech pointed out that Son Sann, prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia [NGC], is suitable for talking with Hun Sen. If this is true, we can see that Samdech Sihanouk has not yet relinquished his obstinate idea of considering himself greater than other people.

We wish to ask what the function, right, and authority of the samdech is at present? He could meet with Chairman Comrade Hun Sen before in Paris, Jakarta, Bangkok, and Tokyo. Why can't he meet him again this time? People still well remember that in spite of his numerous past resignations, Samdech Sihanouk has always been the head of the NGC to date. As such, would it not be appropriate for him to come and hold a one-to-one meeting with the head of the State of Cambodia's Government, Comrade Hun Sen?

Everyone is well aware that the Cambodian problem is a conflict between two governments—the State of Cambodia's Government, which is controlling over 90 percent of the territory and people, and the exile NGC, which oversees only a small proportion of territory. The face-to-face meeting between the heads of the two governments is the most appropriate one. With regard to stature, it is Comrade Hun Sen who should haughtily refuse to meet. However, for the sake of the reconciliation among the Cambodian parties with a view to bringing an early peace to the people, Comrade Hun Sen is prepared to find a political solution with all the leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, including Samdech Sihanouk himself, at any time and anywhere.

We agree that Samdech Sihanouk can only refuse to attend talks to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem when he definitively renounces all political activities. People still recall that in the joint statement issued in Beijing on 22 August the leaders of the Coalition NGC have supported the samdech as the president of a supreme national council as well as the Cambodian leader in the future. As such, why hasn't he attended the Jakarta meeting, which will complete the establishment of the supreme national council and settle other issues of the Cambodian problem? Can the samdech no longer find a suitable negotiating partner because he has become too elevated? Or does he fear that he will lose influence because his aides will refuse to implement what he concludes, as happened to the agreement he reached in Tokyo?

We think that since the samdech is generally considered a key figure, he should be present in all political forums in order to settle the Cambodian problem.

The important issue is neither the standing nor honor of a person but the people's suffering, which has lasted more than 20 years and earnestly needs an end as soon as possible.

Meeting with Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, is not going to degrade the samdech's reputation, but the alliance with the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot will certainly eradicate his political influence. Before, the samdech could meet with Comrade Hun Sen; consequently, at present and in the future, he is and will be able to hold talks with the comrade just as before.

If the samdech really thinks about the people's vital interests, the question of protocol, in our opinion, is the smallest issue.

Heng Samrin Addresses SRV National Day Meeting

BK0209101190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, at 1 September Phnom Penh meeting marking anniversaries of Vietnam's August Revolution and National Day—recorded]

[Text] The resounding August Revolution victory defeated the domination yoke of colonialism, fascism, and [words indistinct] of the feudalist landlords that had taken roots for millenniums in Vietnam. At the same time, the first worker-peasant state was established in Southeast Asia known as the SRV on 2 September 1945. This event has ushered in an era that has been inscribed in the Vietnamese history as an era of independence and freedom and a new era that has blazed a trail for the Cambodian and Lao revolutions to achieve successive victories up to the present. That was the victory of the correct revolutionary line of the Indochinese Communist Party led by President Ho Chi Minh as well as a big victory of Marxism, Leninism, and the world's revolutionary movement.

Dear comrades and friends: With sentiments of close fraternity, the party, government, and people of Cambodia have always paid attention to each development of the fraternal Vietnamese people's revolution. Over the past 45 years, the heroic Vietnamese people, under the correct and wise leadership of the CPV, which is currently headed by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, have struggled valiantly, surmounted all kinds of obstacles, and won successive big victories of historic significance for their nation and for the era. These victories have enhanced the SRV's prestige in the international arena and attested that a reform line set forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam is correct.

The Cambodian people regard the victories won by the party, government, and heroic people of Vietnam as their own victories. The party, government, and people voice their full support for the SRV's foreign policy of independence, peace, and social progress. We highly value the Vietnamese party and government's efforts aimed at quickly restoring the Vietnamese-Chinese relations in the interests of the two nations of Vietnam and China and for regional peace, stability, and cooperation.

Dear comrades and friends: Being loyal to the bond of Cambodia-Vietnam friendship and solidarity and the bond of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, immediately after our nation was liberated from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has always paid attention to building the revolutionary installations in all aspects so as to be able to take responsibility for the revolutionary tasks by ourselves. Over the past over 11 years, the party, government, and people of Cambodia have overcome all obstacles and difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and scored brilliant successes in the cause of defending the motherland and the national achievements and rebuilding the country. The Cambodian people have revived and have been living as masters of their own destinies with a resolute determination to fight for the defense of our new regime.

The rebirth of our Cambodian people free from the genocidal Pol Pot regime was attributable to the all-around assistance given by the socialist and progressive countries across the world, particularly our friends—Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union. The past experiences have stimulated us to further strengthen and expand the bonds of close friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the three fraternal countries, thus ensuring that no reactionary power can break the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos friendship and solidarity.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people throughout the country, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to the party, government, and people of Vietnam for their help in liberating the Cambodian people from the genocidal danger of the Pol Pot clique as well as in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland up to the present.

Dear comrades and friends: Desiring to achieve peace for the people and the motherland, the party and Government of the State of Cambodia, through the negotiations over the past more than two years, have firmly adhered to a good-willed, flexible, and lively policy on all negotiating forums in order to seek a reasonable and fair solution to quickly end the war, thus bringing about genuine peace, security, and happiness.

The Cambodian party, government, and people are deeply grateful to the tireless efforts of the Vietnamese party and government in the struggle to seek a political solution for our Cambodian people. But it is regrettable that the other side does not have the genuine good will in solving the conflict. They have persisted in their destructive attempt at all negotiation forums. At the same time, they have intensified the massacre of people and the destruction of people's property.

With respect for the Cambodian people's fervent desire, (?we want) to live in permanent peace, achieve national reconciliation, and be free from the threat of the return of the genocidal regime so as to contribute to safeguarding peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the world. The principle of the State of Cambodia is to further strive to seek a political solution for a peaceful, independent, and neutral Cambodia.

In this spirit, the stance of the State of Cambodia is to maintain its status quo—both politically and militarily—and establish the supreme national council [SNC] as the symbol of national independence and sovereignty with the United Nations having the duty to verify the implementation of the agreement to be reached, organize the general elections, and monitor important [words indistinct].

On this occasion, I would like to appeal to the Cambodian groups on the other side, including the Khmer Rouge, to respect and effectively implement the Tokyo joint communique as a basis for an overall solution to the Cambodian problem so as to quickly put an end to the Cambodian people's suffering and create a firm peace in Cambodia in contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Concerning the supreme national council, the stance of the State of Cambodia is that this SNC has already been created in line with the Tokyo joint communique on the bilateral and equitable basis. The most urgent question is the first meeting of the SNC so as to enable the voluntary cease-fire to go into effect, discuss the role and duty [words indistinct] of the SNC, thus creating a neutral atmosphere for the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination through a democratic, fair, and free election.

In the case that the SNC cannot hold its meeting, the two co-chairmen of the Paris conference should arrange a meeting between representatives of the two Cambodian governments in order to discuss the preparations for the first meeting of the SNC to continue solving all remaining problems, such as the UN seat, the SNC's composition, role, and duty, and the agenda, place, and the chairman of the first meeting of the SNC.

The State of Cambodia has always displayed its goodwill to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. For this reason, we welcome the [words indistinct] document that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council issued recently by regarding it as a basic document for the future discussion on the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people. We welcome [words indistinct] the meeting in Jakarta in order to complete the formation of the SNC and arrange the SNC meeting to discuss the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

To defend the lives of the Cambodian people, implement the cease-fire, and create a neutral atmosphere for the elections, the settlement of the military problem must be based on five fundamental principles as follows:

1. Prevent the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime (?and the Pol Pot clique from expanding) the civil war to destroy the peace solution.
2. Maintain the cease-fire and prevent the civil war from breaking up after the cease-fire.
3. [words indistinct] activities of the Armed Forces that affect the sovereignty and security during the elections.
4. There must be no terrorism and revenge.
5. The problem of the army must be solved by the new government after the general election.

Dear comrades and friends: In this immediate period, the tasks of building and defending the motherland and the achievements of the Cambodian society are becoming more vital. The three Cambodian reactionary groups supported by a number of reactionary powers, while ballyhooing about the political solution, have not abandoned their design to invade and topple the State of Cambodia. They have barbarously and cruelly carried on their military adventure and ruthlessly caused immense destruction to our people's lives and their property every day. For this reason, we have no other alternative struggle but to fight and negotiate at the same time.

The party and Government of the State of Cambodia, particularly the recent 11th session of the party Central Committee, have clearly emphasized the goals and tasks (?in the immediate period). In addition to putting forth new proposals and formula for reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the party and Government of the State of Cambodia have appealed for all our people and Armed Forces to enhance their unity and determination to further expand the nation's combined forces and strive to effectively maintain our nation's common status and prevent the Cambodian reactionaries from seizing the advantage on any battlefield. At the same time, it is imperative to strive to build all our forces—the Armed Forces and the economic and political forces—so that we will have sufficient strength to shoulder the current tasks by ourselves.

To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen the discipline and all work regulations by striving to oppose all kinds of corrupt and inert activities in the society while enhancing thrift in all aspects of our social life. Only by stimulating and turning all these tasks into a broad mass movement can we highly enhance our efficiency.

The party and state of the State of Cambodia will continue to educate cadres, youths, and people throughout the country to further enhance the bonds of harmonious friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and our solidarity and cooperation with the fraternal countries and progressive forces across the world for the interests of the people in each country and the common interests in this region and elsewhere across the world. [applause]

Leaders Open Exhibition of Vietnamese Products

BK0409065590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0450 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 4—An exhibition of Vietnamese products was opened here over the weekend in celebration of the 45th anniversary of Vietnam's August Revolution (Aug. 19) and the 45th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Sept. 2).

The exhibition, sponsored by the Vietnam-Kampuchea Import and Export Company (Vikamex), was inaugurated by Vietnamese Ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien and Cambodian Trade Minister Tang Saroem for the public and businessmen in Phnom Penh.

The exhibition, the first of its kind, displays more than 400 products, including farm-tools, construction materials, fabrics, garments, television sets, electric fans and other appliances, medicines, foodstuff and other consumer goods. The charts on display show the activities of Vietnamese services in road and bridge construction, its airport, railway stations, sea- and-river ports, and other facilities in service of the economic rehabilitation of Cambodia over the past 11 years.

The products, which are also on sale here will be helpful to the development of light industry and the daily life of the Cambodian people, said Truong Duc Minh, general manager of Vikamex. He described the exhibition as another token of the cohesive ties between Vietnam and Cambodia in economic cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual benefits, and a contribution to the promotion of the solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

Honourable guests at the opening of the exhibition were, on the Cambodian side, Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ney Pena, Politburo member and head of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Party Central Committee; Sim Ka, candidate Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Tang Saroem, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of trade; and Mrs. Ho Non, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of industry; and on the Vietnamese side, Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, and Truong Duc Minh.

Phnom Penh Official Suspended From Duty

BK0609150090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Communique on the session of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Secretariat"]

[Text] Firmly implementing the spirit of the 11th session of the Fifth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, and considering the necessary requirements of the Cambodian revolution in the phase of assuming the tasks to defend and build the motherland toward security, peace, progress, and prosperity, and to raise the efficiency of the party and state leadership in the face of the new situation, the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat, at its 4 September 1990 session, decided to suspend from duty for investigation Comrade He Kan, standing member of the party committee and vice chairman of the people's committee of Phnom Penh city.

Phnom Penh 6 September 1990

Ranariddh: U.S.-Phnom Penh Talks 'Good Move'

BK0609093890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0849 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 6 (AFP)—A Cambodian guerrilla group on Thursday cautiously supported a U.S. announcement that it planned to open direct contacts with the Phnom Penh Government against which the guerrillas are fighting.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative and son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said Washington's decision was "a good move" if it helped persuade Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen to accept peace proposals endorsed last week by the world's major powers. Prince Ranariddh claimed that the U.S. Administration had told him that Washington's decision depended on whether Mr. Hun Sen would accept the peace package and attend talks between the four Cambodian warring factions here.

Mr. Hun Sen said Thursday he will now attend the meeting called by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas because Prince Sihanouk, titular head of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, also says he will be there.

The Phnom Penh Government last week welcomed the United Nations peace proposals, although it did not endorse them.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday that Washington would open direct contacts with the Phnom Penh Government, installed almost 12 years ago by Vietnam after it ousted the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in an invasion.

The Khmer Rouge is now the dominant faction of the U.N.-recognised resistance coalition which also includes the smaller non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front and Prince Sihanouk's followers.

Mr. Baker said that the contacts on the U.S. side would be started by Washington's charge d'affaires in Vientiane, the Laotian capital.

Prince Ranariddh said he thought it extraordinary that while the U.S. was doing its utmost to restore the ousted emir of Kuwait, Washington had done little to return his father to power in Cambodia.

Hor Nam Hong, a member of the Phnom Penh cabinet, called the Bush Administration's initiative "a step forward towards a solution in Cambodia." He said that the U.S. diplomat in Vientiane had already held three meetings with Phnom Penh's ambassador there, Long Kem, adding that Phnom Penh felt it was time to move the contacts to a higher level. Mr. Hor Nam Hong said that the earlier contacts were held to prepare for recent trips to Phnom Penh by U.S. forensic experts to examine remains believed to be those of U.S. servicemen missing in action since the Vietnam war.

Mr. Alatas said that Washinton's move was in line with what Mr. Baker had told foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at a meeting here in July. "For us I think it is a good thing if there is a dialogue," he said.

ASEAN, grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, is a strong backer of Prince Sihanouk's coalition.

Continued U.S. Aid for Resistance Urged

BK0109093490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Political commentary: "The United States Must Not Release Its Grip Before Vietnam Gives Up Its Sinister Scheme"]

[Text] Hanoi's main aim in holding negotiations with the United States is to urge the latter to cut its aid to the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]. Vietnam seems to take the U.S. policy shift concerning the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem as a sign of U.S. weakness. Vietnam does not understand that this is a show of the U.S. goodwill.

In the first round of talks held in New York at the beginning of this month, U.S. officials said that the Vietnamese stance remained unchanged. This means that Vietnam wants the others to soften their stance while Vietnam itself will not soften its own at all. It wants to benefit without paying anything.

Therefore, if the United States continues to provide or even increases aid to the FUNCINPEC and the KPNLF, the incorrect sign that Vietnam has perceived following the U.S. policy shift might be rectified. This might lead Vietnam to clearly state its stance at the negotiations with the United States. Is Vietnam really ready to welcome the UN supervision in Cambodia or does it still cling to the policy of using tricks to fool the world and trying to destroy the presence of the United States in the Cambodian solution—a policy which is condemned by the world?

Therefore, the continuation of aid to the FUNCINPEC and the KPNLF is the most essential factor for the success of U.S.-Vietnam negotiations on the Cambodian problem. This continuation of aid to the FUNCINPEC and the KPNLF will spoil Vietnam's hope to use the United States as a tool to gain the upper hand in the talks to settle the Cambodian problem and inspire Vietnam to be willing to negotiate.

Vietnam has claimed that it is willing to negotiate with the United States on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, Vietnam will certainly remain as cunning as ever because it always wants to gain in any negotiation.

The U.S. decision to hold negotiations with Vietnam is already a big gain to Vietnam. This is because during the past 10 years Vietnam's image was very bad following its invasion of Cambodia. However, this is nothing serious if the United States continues exerting firm pressure before Vietnam really softens its stance. The measure to exert pressure on Vietnam is for the United States to continue its aid to the FUNCINPEC and the KPNLF. This will shows Hanoi that the United States still adheres to the correct way and that the world is still following the United States in putting pressure on Vietnam. It will discourage and compel Vietnam to comply with world public opinion regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

If the United States releases its grip before Vietnam agrees to renounce its cunning scheme, adverse consequences will fall on Cambodia and the Cambodian people, the victims of Vietnamese aggression.

Resistance on Developments in Jakarta Talks

Sihanouk To Arrive 9 Sep

BK0609050590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Latest report"]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, has decided to go to Jakarta, Indonesia, at the invitation of Indonesian President Suharto. He is due to arrive in Jakarta on 9 September. He will not take part in the talks with the four Cambodian parties' delegations, but he said he will assist this meeting from the outside to set up the supreme national council and to solve the Cambodian problem.

Khieu Samphan Comments

BK0609070690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who has arrived in Jakarta, Indonesia to attend the peace talks, has appealed to Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime to take part in the Jakarta talks. Khieu Samphan told reporters that Hun Sen should attend the meeting if he is really interested in it. Khmer Rouge radio yesterday said Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime propped up by Vietnam has clearly shown opposition to the international community's efforts in the search for peace for Cambodia. Khieu Samphan said his party is in Jakarta to contribute to the establishment of the supreme national council in accordance with the basic documents of the five major powers who are the permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Spokesman Lauds Hun Sen

BK0609125890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 9 (AFP)—A spokesman for a non-communist Cambodian resistance faction on Thursday hailed Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen's decision to attend peace talks in Jakarta. "It's good. He can speak freely with the other factions," said Ok Serei Sopheak, spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). He said the Indonesian-hosted talks between the four warring factions appeared to be starting on a hopeful note after narrowly escaping collapse. Mr. Hun Sen had refused to attend the talks after Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the resistance grouping his own faction with the KPNLF and the Marxist Khmer Rouge, had announced he was not going to Jakarta. But Prince Sihanouk reversed his position, and Mr. Hun Sen followed suit.

Sihanouk's Statement Cited

BK0609020690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Statement of Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance forces:

In my capacity as the head of the Cambodian national resistance forces, I have the honor to make public the following statement:

1. At present, Cambodia has two prime ministers. The first one is His Excellency Son Sann who is recognized by the United Nations, and the other is Hun Sen who is recognized by the international press. However, Hun Sen has no right to demand Norodom Sihanouk to sit opposite him at the Jakarta meeting in September. Hun Sen must sit facing His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of Cambodia.

2. I would like to recall that the Sihanouk-Hun Sen joint communique signed on 5 June 1990 in Tokyo was totally rejected by the party of Democratic Kampuchea—the Khmer Rouge. This point has been supported by China. For this reason, Hun Sen and his group should not force the others to accept the Jakarta meeting of the Cambodian factions as the outcome of the Tokyo joint communique dated 5 June 1990. The Cambodian national resistance forces would like to make it known that the purpose of the Jakarta meeting of the Cambodian factions is for the four Cambodian factions to approve the peace plan of the five permanent members.

3. The Cambodian national resistance forces totally reject Hun Sen's idea that there are two governments in Cambodia. The Cambodian national resistance forces will only accept the formula of the four Cambodian factions in which each faction is equal.

Beijing, 4 September 1990
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk.

Phnom Penh Charge Criticized

BK0609043590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam Has Refused To Let Its Puppets Go to Jakarta and Has Continued Launching Deceitful Propaganda To Conceal Its True Face of Aggression, Expansion, and Annexation Against Cambodia"]

[Text] On 4 September, the puppet radio in Phnom Penh carried a long article from the Hanoi authorities fabricating a deceitful story against Democratic Kampuchea. This article is totally Vietnamese in essence, wording, and style. This Vietnamese-puppet fabrication is the same old story. The only difference is some tricky words to make this story sound reasonable to the ears of others.

1. What is the main objective that the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets seek to achieve in creating this story? It is easy to answer this question as follows:

First, 4 September is the day that the four Cambodian factions were to go to Jakarta to meet on the formation of the supreme national council [SNC] in line with the documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. On 4 September, the three members of the resistance forces had already arrived in Jakarta. But Hun Sen did not. This clearly shows that Vietnam and its puppets oppose the five UN Security Council members' documents and the establishment of the SNC. This is in order to continue using the puppet as a smokescreen for Vietnam so that it can further its aggression and occupation of Cambodia.

This is the real story. But, Vietnam and its puppets have fabricated deceitful propaganda against Democratic Kampuchea with the aim of fooling some circles of the world public that they think can still be deceived.

Second, both Vietnam and its puppets have opposed the five documents of the UN Security Council permanent members dated 28 August 1990. As a matter of fact, the Vietnamese envoy at the United Nations and Nguyen Co Thach have personally voiced their opposition, and the Vietnamese enemies wrote an article for Heng Samrin to recite as his personal rejection.

Despite the clear evidence of their trick, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets have still kept trying to deceive the others.

You, the Hanoi authorities and Vietnamese puppet-lackeys, are just a tiger falling down a well. No matter how loud you bellow, your voice will not be heard beyond the mouth of the well. That is, no matter how hard you try, you remain bound tightly by the five documents of the UN Security Council permanent members.

For the past several years you, the Vietnamese, have been able to lead the puppets to launch all kinds of maneuvers because there existed some points upon which to base your lies to the others. These five documents constitute a reasonable, correct, and fundamentally comprehensive political guideline toward ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia. If you and your puppets oppose or reject these five documents, then your act would be tantamount to peddling a rotten dog corpse.

2. What is the stance of the Cambodian national resistance forces, Democratic Kampuchea, and the Cambodian national government regarding the five documents of the five UN Security Council permanent members?

In fact, they voiced support for the UN Security Council members since they issued their 16-point document in January 1990 as the official document of the United Nations. We supported the two documents issued in early August and voiced our solemn support for these five documents which were issued on 28 August 1990.

Since then we have given our support and reiterated that support very clearly. Even though you, the Vietnamese, and your puppets may shout at the top of your lungs slanderous remarks about the Cambodian national resistance forces and the Cambodian national government, you can deceive no one.

You, the Vietnamese, and your puppet-lackeys should keep in mind that the entire Cambodian people, the whole world, and all Vietnamese people, particularly the south Vietnamese people, want to end the war that you—the Vietnamese authorities—have kept burning for the past nearly 12 years. All of them stand firm on the five documents of the five UN Security Council permanent members in order to settle the war of aggression and occupation against Cambodia.

Resistance Forces 'Attack' Puok District Seat

BK0609004290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] At 0400 [2100 GMT] on the morning of 2 September, our resistance forces launched a commando attack on Puok District seat in Siem Reap Province. In this commando raid, both the Vietnamese and their puppets suffered heavy losses in terms of manpower. We totally liberated and controlled the Puok District seat until the evening of 3 September. We killed 17 enemy soldiers, wounded 12 others, forced hundreds of other enemy soldiers to flee in disarray, and destroyed a quantity of war materiel.

It should be noted that our national resistance forces will continue to attack the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets until the five documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] are accepted and implemented by Vietnam and their puppets and the supreme national council [SNC] is set up in line with these five documents. If the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets stubbornly continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia by using the puppets as their smokescreen, the Cambodian and world people have the full right to continue their struggle both in Cambodia and in the international arena until the five documents are accepted and implemented by the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets as the resistance forces are doing now.

Only when Vietnam and its puppets abide by the five documents of the UNSC permanent members can the SNC be born and there be a Paris conference to end the war in Cambodia comprehensively. Only then can unity be restored in Cambodia, can Vietnam and Cambodia become good neighbors coexisting peacefully, and can stability be restored in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. There is no other way but this.

Indonesia

Alatas Says Jakarta Meeting Remains 'Fluid'

BK0509083690 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0757 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 5 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Peace talks among the four warring factions will proceed even if Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government decides to stay away.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who described the status of the talks tomorrow as still "fluid", said he was awaiting confirmation whether Hun Sen will attend or assign his deputy, Hor Nam Hong.

Speaking to newsmen Wednesday, Alatas confirmed that the other three factions would be led by their respective leaders, including former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann of the Khmer Nationalist faction, who was first to arrive here last night. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who is leading the Sihanoukist faction, are due to arrive here later today.

The three-day meeting, re-scheduled to begin Thursday morning, will be jointly chaired by Indonesia and France as co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference (PIC) on Cambodia. The talks will mainly focus on efforts to establish a supreme national council (SNC) in Cambodia endorsed under a peace plan adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

Disagreement over the composition of the SNC led to Hun Sen's decision to be absent from the meeting here. He has insisted that representation in the SNC be equally shared between his Vietnamese-back government and the Sihanouk-led resistance coalition as one entity. He was not prepared to share the seat equally with each of the three factions in the resistance coalition, fearing that it could undermine his authority in the transitional government. ASEAN diplomats here said Hun Sen insisted that the resistance group to the meeting should be led by Prince Sihanouk and not by the leaders of the individual factions.

Alatas was visibly upset by Hun Sen's decision, according to officials but they said Indonesia was determined to save the meeting from "total failure". Admitting his disappointment with the attitude of the Phnom Penh government, Alatas said it was being influenced by "petty issues" to the extent that it almost lost sight of the "real confronting issues" that could end the suffering and fighting in their homeland. He said he was told that Prince Sihanouk would not be attending the meeting because his faction is now headed by his son Prince Ranariddh.

Speaking to reporters on arrival here, Son Sann expressed concern over the difficult task ahead in the search for a solution if the meeting here collapsed. He called on Hun Sen to attend the meeting personally "as a true Cambodian who is deeply concerned about the future of Cambodia".

Military Chief Outlines '3 Strategic Targets'

BK0109104390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0717 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sep 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) are resolved to secure and make the general elections in 1992 and the General Assembly of the People's Deliberative Council (MPR) that follows successful with an aim to materialize three strategic targets, Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno said.

In an address delivered before a meeting with personnel coordinating officers and first-echelon officials at the ABRI headquarters here on Thursday [30 August], Gen. Try said the three strategic targets were maintaining the Pancasila state ideology and the 1945 Constitution, making the (next) government remain in the hands of the New Order, and sustaining the national development plan, the Armed Forces Information Center said in a release received here on Friday.

Gen. Try said that the two events (the general elections and the MPR General Assembly) were invaluable national events with regard to the continuation of the life of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

Regarding assignments, Gen. Try said an Armed Forces member must always have a commitment to the value system or the attitude norm of the Indonesian Armed Forces, namely the Armed Forces' dual function which is basically a determination or spirit of dedication of the Indonesian Armed Forces to the state and nation. Every Armed Forces member must be able to look at himself not only as a mere tool of the state power but also to play a role as a socio-political force which is always watchful towards the progress of the state and nation and protects them against any threats, he said.

Laos

Leaders Mark 45th SRV National Day Anniversary

Meet 31 Aug

BK0109063090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] This morning at Vientiane Theater, the national committee for the celebration of Vietnam's national day held a meeting to officially mark the 45th anniversary of the SRV's 2 September National Day.

Attending the meeting were Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the state, and chairman of the national committee for the celebration of the 45th anniversary of Vietnam's National Day; members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the ministerial-level state committees; representatives of mass organizations; and nearly 1,000 residents of Vientiane capital.

Nguyen Xuan and Long Kem, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV and the State of Cambodia to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, also attended the meeting.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit addressed the meeting.

Send Greetings to Counterparts

BK0109133190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Today, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the LPDR, jointly sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the State Council of the SRV; Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, in Hanoi.

The text of the message reads:

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution and the National Day of the SRV, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPA, the LPDR Government, the entire Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to extend our warm salutations and congratulations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you to the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and all the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victory of the August Revolution and the founding of the SRV in the past as the first worker-peasant state in southeast Asia constituted the fruits of the difficult, arduous, and heroic struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the the old and new colonialists. That victory was extremely significant for the Vietnamese as well as the Lao and other peoples throughout the world, for it served to open a new era—the era of independence and freedom. After that, the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the brilliant and talented leadership of the CPV, which was founded and fostered by the great President Ho Chi Minh, continued to score great victories of epochal significance in the tasks of liberating the south and reunifying the country, in the cause of defending and building the country, and in fulfilling their majestic internationalist obligations. The numerous multifaceted achievements scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people in implementing the comprehensive renovation in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Sixth CPV Congress have served to gradually improve their material and spiritual life. At the same time, they have also contributed to strengthening the solidarity and special friendship among the three Indochinese countries as well as the strength of the struggle to safeguard peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

We are extremely satisfied to see that the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two nations of Laos and Vietnam have continued to develop for the sake of the revolutionary cause of the people in each country.

On this auspicious occasion, we hope that the fraternal Vietnamese people will score new and greater achievements in carrying out the tasks of building and defending the country and in effecting the all-around renovation charted by the Vietnamese party and state.

May the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam grow and develop stronger and incessantly bear fruits.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the LPDR, also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the SRV.

Phoumi Vongvichit Sends Message

BK0509102790 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 5 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, president of the Lao Front for National Contruction Central Committee [LFNC CC], has sent a message of greetings to Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the presidium of the Vietnam National Front Central Committee [VNF CC], on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the LFNC CC and the Lao people of all ethnic groups, the LFNC CC president expressed warm congratulations and best wishes to the VNF CC and, through it, to the entire heroic Vietnamese people.

The message praised Vietnam's achievements and victory scored during the past 45 years in national defence and construction, thus improving the socioeconomic bases in the country.

"The fulfillment by Vietnam of its international obligation toward Lao and Cambodian people as well as its active contribution to peace and stability in Indochina, in Southeast Asia, and in the world over have raised its role and prestige in the international arena," the message wrote. The message wished the Vietnamese front and people still greater success in the implementation of the resolution of the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and wished the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the fronts and people of the two countries be further promoted and strengthened.

Meet SRV Lecturers

BK0509034790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 September, Somlat Chanthamat, secretary and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, received in Vientiane a courtesy call from a delegation of Vietnamese lecturers led by (Hoang Ngoc Quan), deputy head of the propaganda section attached to the Ideological and Cultural Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

In the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of Lao-Vietnamese special solidarity and friendship, Somlat Chanthamat welcomed the delegation's visit and hailed its lectures on the achievements scored by the heroic Vietnamese people over the past 45 years. He also expressed noble gratitude to the August revolution and the event of 2 September—a day of historic significance to both the Vietnamese and Lao people. In conclusion, he wished the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam new, still greater achievements. He also hoped the Lao-Vietnamese special solidarity would last forever.

Attend SRV Cultural Night

BK0309123090 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL)—The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam here on September 2 evening organized a cultural night on the occasion of the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2/9/1945-1990).

The function was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], acting president of the Republic, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and other Politburo members and members of the LPRP CC and highranking officials.

Diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also present at the function.

The entertainment included an art performance by the Vietnamese troupe.

Visit Art Exhibition

BK0309123290 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL)—A Vietnamese photo and handicraft exhibition was opened here on August 31 to mark the 45th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The photos and handicraft items on display depicted the heroic tradition of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national independence. They also reflected their engagement in national defense and construction in the past 45 years. The photos, on the other hand, related to the development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. Samples of Vietnamese made products are also on display.

Present at the opening ceremony were Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], mayor of Vientiane Prefecture, Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] CC, minister, head of the offices of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, who is also president of the Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Association, and highranking officials.

Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also present on the occasion.

Philippines

Manglapus Outlines Mideast Evacuation Plans

HK0309105990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 03 Sep 90

[Report by Jennifer Postigo from the Department of Foreign Affairs—live or recorded]

[Text] The government is all set to implement its evacuation plan to bring home from the Middle East 60,000 contract workers caught in the worsening war between Iraq and Kuwait next week. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus told the House Commitee on Appropriations that the planned evacuation of Filipinos from the MIddle East would only last a week and that they were very hopeful that all stranded Filipinos, who up to this moment are waiting for the chance to come home, would be able to return to the Philippines during the stipulated time.

Manglapus further added that based on the outline of their plan, the government would be using Philippine Airlines'[PAL] 747 airplanes and large ships from different shipping firms in order to pick up the Filipino contract workers. Manglapus explained that the PAL airplanes would land in Amman, Jordan, and Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates [U.A.E.] to fetch the

Filipinos stranded there, while the large ships would dock at Fujaira, U.A.E. to be boarded by the stranded Filipinos.

In related matters, at the same appropriations hearing, Secretary Manglapus refuted reports about abuses committed by Iraqi soldiers on female foreigners including several Filipinas and blamed the proliferation of these reports on Western media. Manglapus, who has just arrived back from Kuwait and Iraq, said that they conducted their own investigation into the state of Filipinos there, particularly on the rape issue, and they were able to prove that apart from a few incidents of molestation, according to him there were no women raped by Iraqi soldiers. He added jokingly that if rape was inevitable it would be better if the victim enjoyed herself too.

Manglapus Offers To Mediate in Mideast Crisis

HK0409042390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Sep 90 p 8

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has offered to mediate between Iraq and the United States to find a peaceful solution to the ongoing Middle East crisis on his own or in behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean).

Manglapus, who arrived Sunday night from a tour of the Middle East, said he made the proposal during his two-hour talk last week with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz who "showed an openness to suggestions on the possibility of peaceful formulas."

"I mentioned that the Philippines would certainly respond to any call to participate in any peaceful endeavor either by itself or perhaps in collaboration with our Asean partners," Manglapus said during his arrival press conference.

Indonesian President Suharto had made a similar offer, but Mangalpus pointed out that so far, he has been the only Asean foreign minister who has visited Iraq. He said he would soon be calling a meeting of Asean ambassadors here to discuss the possibility of Asean playing the key role of mediator in the conflict that erupted when Iraq invaded Kuwait last Aug 2.

Manglapus said he did not have a concrete plan on how to go about the peace process, stressing that the safety and speedy evacuation of Filipinos escaping from Kuwait and Iraq were still the first priority of the government.

"Maybe once those who wanted to leave have left, maybe we can be more creative, but at the moment we have to worry about their evacuation," he stressed.

A highly placed source at the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said Manglapus had "good credentials" as a mediator because he has "international stature, is a foreign minister, and is a writer."

He also said that the Philippines was more credible as a mediator than Jordan which he described as "too much a part of the issue." He pointed out that while the Philippines complied with the United Nations-imposed economic embargo on Iraq, it "does not appear belligerent to Iraq."

Congressmen Oppose Debt-for-Bases Deal

HK0309134590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Sep 90 p 11

[By Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] Thirteen lawmakers have asked the House of Representatives to strongly oppose any government move to tie up the payment of the country's $27-million foreign debt to the continued stay of U.S. military bases here.

In House Resolution No. 1906, the House members led by Rep. Oscar Rodriguez (LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], Pampanga) and Rep. Jose Zubiri (LDP, Bukidnon) said that a debt-for-bases swap will not resolve the Filipinos' aspiration for a just resolution of the debt crisis and the attainment of genuine sovereignty."

Washington and Manila will resume talks on the future of the U.S. facilities here later this month. The current RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement expires in September next year.

In their resolution, the solons also urged the House to call for a "moratorium on the government's debt service payment, selective disengagement from onerous and fraudulent loans and a debt cap." In view of a moratorium on debt service, the mostly pro-administration lawmakers said "a major portion of savings from suspended debt service be rechanneled instead to peace-related baseland conversion projects."

In their resolution, the House members said the issues of the Philippine foreign debt and the U.S. facilities have become closely related and "both issues strike at the very core of the fundamental question of national sovereignty."

They said that "the treadmill of foreign debt and the stranglehold of the U.S. over Phlippine foreign and military affairs exemplify the most blatant expressions of intervention and control." "The bases and the foreign debt have led to the further deterioration of the people's livelihood and the further suppression of the people's rights to human dignity," they said.

The solons noted that Washington "has dangled the carrot of debt reduction in exchange for the retention of the bases and even the promise of debt reduction in the questionable Manglapus-Shultz Agreement of 1989 has been violated and reduced to empty rhetoric."

"Long-term sustainable development can be achieved not through reliance on external fundings but through the generation of natural resources for meaningful growth and equity," they said.

The House should adopt a "minimum debt payment program," the solons said.

The other House members who co-authored the resolution were Rep. Renato Yap (LDP, Quezon City), Rep. Edcel Lagman (LDP, Albay), Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (Ind., Sorsogon), Rep. William Claver (LDP, Kalinga-Apayao), Rep. Gregorio Andolana (LDP, North Cotabato), labor sectoral Rep. Ramon Jabar, Rep. Eduardo Joson Jr. (Ind., Nueva Ecija), Rep. Raul Roco (LDP, Camarines Sur), peasant sectoral Rep. Romeo Angeles, Rep. Anna Dominique Coseteng (LDP, Quezon City) and Rep. Lally Laurel-Trinidad (Unido, [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Batangas).

Two weeks ago, the Senate adopted a resolution earlier passed by the House urging President Aquino to suspend foreign debt payment for 2 ½ years and instead use the funds to rehabilitate areas damaged by the July 16 earthquake.

Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin also endorsed the proposal to limit amortization on foreign debt to 15 percent of the country's merchandise exports.

In her latest statement on the debt cap bill, Ms. Aquino warned that, if passed, the measure would adversely affect the country's credit standing abroad. She said the government must maintain its credibility to obtain not only loans and aid but also to enhance exports and encourage investments.

Senate Committee Approves Bases Education Drive

HK0309055990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has approved a bill that would allow the government to carry out a nationwide education and information drive on the bases. This is to help the people to decide if the U.S. bases should remain. The committee has set the campaign period from the day of approval up to 30 June 1991, three months before the termination of the Military Bases Agreement, which is on 16 September 1991. In this connection, Bill No. 1366 seeks to form a 12-man education and information committee that would implement a comprehensive strategy.

Homes Near U.S. Base Searched for Weapons

HK0509143990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1424 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Angeles, Philippines, Sept 5 (AFP) - Philippine soldiers and police are conducting pre-dawn house-to-house searches of squatter areas around the U.S. Clark Air Base here, witnesses said here Wednesday.

The groups of 12 uniformed soldiers and police order the menfolk out of the shanties to be frisked and identified then enter to search for weapons, they said. The searches are concentrated on squatter communities here which are suspected refuges of communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, according to members of the search teams who asked not to be named.

NPA guerrillas have assassinated four U.S. servicemen in this city north of Manila and three other Americans elsewhere since 1987 in their campaign to rid this former U.S. colony of U.S. military installations.

Formal negotiations on the future of Clark and other U.S. military facilities in this country are to begin sometime this month. The current lease on the bases expires next year.

Bases Workers Plan Strike To Protest Salaries

HK0509061190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] In Balanga, Bataan, more than 22,000 members of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association are expected to go on strike to protest the salary issue. According to the federation's officials Roberto Flores and Primo Galvez, the U.S. military authorities have clearly violated the terms of their collective bargaining agreement. U.S. authorities allegedly informed them that the results of a wage survey conducted by U.S. military officials and the federation which would grant them a 60 percent average wage increase cannot be implemented. They added that the increase was classified under a nonimplementation of wage increases clause stipulated under the U.S. Congress Appropriations Act of 1989.

Aquino Not To Invite Laurel to Security Group

HK0309125190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino will not invite Vice-president Salvador Laurel to the expanded group that replaces the National Security Council [NSC] which will discuss the crisis facing the country. The president once more rejected Laurel's call to convene the NSC. The president explained further that the government would be inviting various representatives from the judiciary, the religious sector, and nongovernmental organizations [NGO]. The president has already ordered Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon to conduct briefings with the various sectors invited to the meeting. [Begin Aquino recording in English] No, I am not including Vice President Salvador Laurel. But I will be, as I said, including perhaps a representative from the Supreme Court, also representatives from the private volunteer organizations or the NGO's. I did this before with the council of state where we had invited Justice Cecilia Munoz-Palma coming from the private sector. We had also invited Cardinal Sin then and he had sent his representative. So perhaps we will be doing that but I am not inviting Vice President Laurel. [end recording]

The president did not mention why she did not wish to invite Laurel. Prior to this, Laurel had said that he was willing to meet with the president and the National Security Council to discuss the problems which the country was facing.

Aquino Appoints Military State Prosecutor

HK0309060390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today challenged junior military officers to file corruption charges against their military superiors. She also warned them against using unconstitutional means to implement reforms in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The president wanted this message to reach the Young Officers Union, an organization consisting of young military officers suspected of carrying out destabilization attempts against the present administration.

Mrs. Aquino has also appointed Francisco Villa as the miltary's state prosecutor. He will handle complaints of corruption in the armed forces. She made an appeal not to use violence in addressing these problems.

Aquino Favors Cease-Fire 'in Selected Areas'

HK0309130790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 03 Sep 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Text] President Aquino supports the move for the implementation of a cease-fire with communist rebels in selected areas in the country. The president said she was not in favor of a cease-fire on a nationwide basis. [Begin Aquino recording in English—in progress] ...concerned. We are, as I said, accepting in principle the matter of perhaps, identifying the areas such as those in the earthquake affected provinces. Now there will be another meeting on Wednesday, by the same committee and many of these details will have to be discussed further. [end recording]

Prior to this, President Aquino had supported Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos' position on the declaration of a cease-fire in selected areas. The president once again stressed that there would be another meeting of government representatives and other sectors to continue the cease-fire exploratory talks.

Further on Cease-Fire Issue

HK0409043190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Sep 90 p 8

[Text] The government appears willing to consider a ceasefire with the communists, but not with the rightist renegade soldiers who have been waging a terrorist campaign of bombings and propaganda as part of a continuing plot to overthrow President Aquino.

The President said yesterday a ceasefire with the communists was "acceptable in principle." She has not expressed her position on the ceasefire as it applies to the rebel soldiers. But her press secretary, Tomas Gomez III, said there seemed no point talking to them now that they had withdrawn their own offer for a ceasefire and had resumed "tactical operations" against the government.

Military and defense leaders have rejected the idea, too. They made their position clear at talks on Saturday with the ceasefire proponents, Sen [Senator] Wigberto Tanada and Catholic Church leaders, according to Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, head of the government side at the talks.

Drilon said yesterday Gen [General] Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, Defense Undersecretary Feliciano Gacis and Rafael Ileto, the President's security adviser, had specified they would oppose any negotiations with RAM (Reform the Armed Forces Movement), the lead group among the rebel soldiers.

The government had tried to talk to them before on the condition that they put down their arms, which they refused to do, the three were reported to have pointed out.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos himself, like the President, has not announced his position on this point. But, as to a ceasefire with the communists, his poistion has been consistent, and he repeated it to repoters yesterday. "If the Communist Party of the Philippines is sincere and wants a dialogue, there must be some kind of laying down of firearms."

President Aquino herself has imposed her own conditions. "I am more for a ceasefire not on a nationwide basis but only for selected areas," she said in her fortnightly meeting with Malacanang reporters.

She indicated that, by "selected areas," she meant places where the July 16 earthquake had brought great damage. The idea is to allow rehabilitation to proceed freely. She further indicated that the government would not accept any preconditions from the communists like, for instance, the removal of the American bases here, an issue she said she preferred to leave to the official negotiators.

She announced that Drilon and Tanada would meet tomorrow to "discuss (the ceasefire) in greater detail."

She said she saw "no stumbling block" to a ceasefire with the communists, but added that the government should go into the peace negotiations themselves with caution. "We are all for peace and certainly this government is very serious in its efforts to attain peace. But at the same time, we have to ensure that the safety of our people will not be undermined or endangered," Mrs Aquino said.

Recalling the unproductive ceasefires of 1986 and early 1987, she said that this time, "I think it is important perhaps that we clearly state and put down the guidelines."

Meantime, Sen Teofisto Guingona proposed that the initiative be taken much further. He called for "an unconditional amnesty" for all rebels.

"We are facing a big crisis, especially if the Gulf conflict escalates; we can't face the crisis with a divided house," he said at Kapihan sa Maynila, the weekly breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel. He drew a historical parallel: In 1945, an amnesty was declared to benefit people accused of collaborating with the Japanese occupation forces.

Inclusion of Rightists in Cease-Fire Urged

HK0609101990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Senator Wigberto Tanada said the rightist rebels should be included in any attempt to offer a cease-fire. According to Guingona, rightist rebels are a stronger threat because they have more arms and have influence on the minds of the soldiers of the Armed Forces. Here is part of Senator Tito Guingona's statement:

[Begin recording] Because they have arms—the rightist rebels have more arms and their influence on the military is stable, although our incumbent officials are saying it is very minimal. I think that should.... [changes thought] You know, if we cannot find a solution to this military division, it would be really bad because they are the protector of the civilians. [end recording]

Senator Proposes Resignation of Cabinet Members

HK0309060790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Senator John Osmena branded the members of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet an out-of-tune orchestra. He recommended the mass resignation of the president's official family and proposed that the cabinet be replaced by a three-man committee. According to him, those working with Mrs. Aquino are destructive to the office of the president. Among them are the Council of Trent, her family, and the so-called Ladies of the Square Table. Senator Osmena also proposed the president remain in office but the country be run by the committee formed by Senate President Jovito Salonga, National Security Adviser Raphael Ileto, and businessman lawyer Washington Sycip. He also said the committee would take care of state affairs until a new president is elected in 1992.

Meanwhile, Senator Osmena said members of President Aquino's cabinet could be compared to an orchestra that is out of tune. He cited Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr., Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia, Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, Agriculture Secretary Senen Bacani, and Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon.

Aquino Rejects Osmena's Proposal

HK0309104190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 03 Sep 90

[Report by Dick Sinchonco from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Text] President Aquino today emphatically rejected Senator John Osmena's proposal for a mass cabinet resignation. The Osmena proposal calls for the resignation of all members of the Aquino cabinet and the setting up of a three-man commitee who would run the affairs of the country until the year 1992. [Begin Aquino recording in English] First of all, I would like to remind Senator Osmena that the executive power is vested not in many people but only in the president of the Philippines. Also, it might help for Senator Osmena to know that one of the person's that he's recommending, Washington Sycip, I think he's an American citizen. And so, while we would like the help of as many people as possible but, as I said, in the Constitution it is very clear, the [word indistinct] power is vested only in the president. [end recording] Meanwhile, the president also denied reports that she was set to proclaim martial law. The president stressed that this was not necessary.

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter] [passage indistinct] extraordinary power?

[Aquino] I suppose by extraordinary powers you are referring to martial law. Well, again, maybe people are thinking that the martial law under the 1987 Constitution is similar to the martial law which Marcos instituted in 1973 [as heard]. I think that for the present it is not necessary for me to declare martial law and what is needed here is for the support and unity of all of our people, especially the government officials. So, I would like to again appeal to all of the people in government to extend to me their support and cooperation so that we can better address these problems. [end recording]

The president clarified this because of reports that the government was set to proclaim martial law as an answer to the series of bombings that took place in Metro Manila these last few days.

Five Hurt in San Juan Shopping Center Bombing

HK0409041190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Sep 90 p 1

[By Mike Baluyot]

[Text] A bomb exploded at about 10:35 last night in the quarters for maintenance men at Greenhills Shopping Center, at Connecticut and Missouri streets, San Juan, bringing injuries to at least five men. The bomb, according to witnesses, was thrown from a running car.

The wounded were taken to the nearby Cardinal Santos Hospital. Their identities could not be known immediately. Witnesses said their injuries did not appear serious.

The explosion was heard as far as Cubao, Quezon City, about three or four kilometers away.

The attack broke a five-day lull in the almost nightly bombings in metro Manila and nearby places in about two weeks. It happened on the same day that the military alert to terrorism and possible coup by rebel soldiers was eased from "red" to "blue," indicating that the crisis had subsided.

On orders from the Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen Renato de Villa, the nationwide red alert was lifted at 8 a.m. yesterday and changed to blue. This means cutting security details inside camps and around vital government installations by half and restoring normal leave privileges to half the forces. "Blue alert" was to stay for the rest of the week and be lowered further if the lull in the terrorist bombings held and the rebel soldiers' propaganda campaign continued to wane.

The military noted no bombings in five days until last night.

August was the crisis month, with nearly 50 bombings. The military said the attacks had been meant to sow terror, but not to kill. They in fact brought no deaths. A few apparently unintended targets were hurt, but even then only slightly.

The military leadership has maintained that the rebels are not capable of mounting another coup, having exhausted their resources in the six past attempts, and lost supporters.

Two Wounded in University Bomb Explosion

HK0509131390 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1150 GMT 5 Sep 90

[By Claude Bitug, Patrol 2]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Bitug] A pillbox [home-made bomb] was hurled at the Gastambide Gate of the University of the East and landed right in front of the guards post, almost within the school grounds, about 10 feet away from the university's steel gate. Two guards were in the post at the time. They were Vicencio Salazar and Noli Andrade. Noli was standing by the post's table while Vicencio was talking to some students. A woman, who according to the security officers was from the College of Dentistry, was wounded and was brought to the clinic. Vicencio Salazar sustained wounds in his leg. Noli relates the incident:

[Noli] We were on duty here when a man came by. But we did not see his face. Then suddenly, he threw a pillbox and there was a lot of smoke. My companion and I moved away and I noticed that he and a student were injured.

[Bitug] How is Vicencio?

[Noli] He was taken to the hospital.

[Bitug] When you saw him and helped him to the clinic, how was his condition? Where was he injured?

[Noli] He was injured in the leg. His pants were ripped open.

[Bitug] Before this incident of pillbox throwing at your outpost, had there been earlier incidents like fraternity fights?

[Noli] None.

[Bitug] This incident occurred at 1910 and left a small impression near the guard post. Salazar was transferred to the UERM [University of the East-Ramon Magsaysay] in Sta. Mesa. Security officer Noli Andrade is still here in the post at the Gastambide Gate of the University of the East. I will update you on this, Val, if I catch up with the student who was hurt in this incident and who could possibly give us more details on this pillbox throwing at the University of the East, Gastambide Gate which is very close to the Malacanang Palace. [end recording]

NPA Commander, Aide Killed in Mindoro Clash

HK0309042790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 90 p 19

[By O. Masagana]

[Text] Camp Vicente Lim, Laguna—A New People's Army (NPA) commander and his aide were killed and four others were wounded in a gunbattle with elements of the 261st PC [Philippine Constabulary] company in Abra de Ilog, Mindoro Occidental, last Thursday [30 August].

A Constabulary trooper and a civilian agent abducted by the rebels Aug. 24 were also rescued in the same encounter.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Evaristo G. Carino, Recom 4 PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief, in his report to Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. [Major General] Cesar P. Nazareno, said that Capt. [Captain] Vicente Llante of the 261st PC company commander organized two teams under M/Sgt. [Master Sergeant] Miguel de Guzman and Sgt. Rolando Legaspi after they received a report that armed men were seen at barangay Wawa with their hostages C2C [Constable 2d Class] Bernardo Portugal and Serafin Zulita.

Portugal and Zulita were kidnaped Aug. 24 while they were on their way to arrest a certain Roberto Anilao at barangay Tibag, Abra de Ilog.

Col. [Colonel] Jundam Abdulah, Mindoro Occidental PC commander, told General Carino in a radio message that 25 rebels were eating breakfast when the two PC teams arrived. The firefight that followed resulted in the deaths of NPA commander "Ka [Comrade] Kaldy" and his aide, "Ka Ruel." Abdulah said that the group of Ka Kaldy was responsible for the slaying of Capt. Narciso Ortiz, 261st PC company commander, in Abra de Ilog two years ago.

Two Armalite rifles, several rounds of ammunition, subversive documents, provisions and medicines were recovered from the NPA command post.

Portugal told Colonel Abdulah that he was blindfolded and taken to several places in Mindoro following his abduction. He was interrogated by the rebels, and was convicted by their "kangaroo court" and was due for execution last Aug. 31 when he was rescued by troopers.

General Carino instructed Colonel Abdulah to verify the serial numbers of the two confiscated Armalites since it was reported that the group of Ka Kaldy were the same rebels that ambushed Captain Narciso in Mindoro last year.

Meanwhile, General Nazareno commended Abdulah and Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Edgardo Aquino, Oriental Mindoro PC commander, for their sincere operations against insurgency in their respective areas of responsibility.

Ramos Challenges Noble To Surrender 2 Sep

HK0309042590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 90 pp 1, 6

[BY staff member Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Esperanza, Agusan del Sur—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos yesterday said Alexander Noble, the renegade army colonel now the target of a hunt in this province, still had a chance to prove the sincerity of his cause by surrendering.

Noble has claimed he does not share the rightist military soldiers' designs to overthrow the government; he simply wants to improve the lives of the Higaonon, a tribes people to whom he developed a special affinity having to deal with them when he was assigned in these parts.

Ramos' challenge came as government troops continued to pursue Noble and his men farther into the forest near Salud town. On Saturday [1 September], the troops suffered two dead, bringing the count to five, and killed six of Noble's men, whose earlier losses could not be determined, unlike this time, when, according to the military, a body count was possible.

Col. Jesus Ranjo, commander of the 402nd Infantry Brigade, the leading unit in the operation, called "Thunderbolt," would not identify the two slain soldiers until their families were notified.

Ramos said Noble could surrender under the National Reconciliation and Development Program, which offers to him the chance of amnesty after criminal prosecution. This way, said Ramos, Noble could promote the Higaonon cause more effectively by working with the government agency in charge of cultural minorities.

The offensive against Noble had followed his refusal of a government proposal for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Ranjo said Noble's forces were employing guerrilla tactics, by ambush and sniping.

Ranjo said his forces, to avoid civilian casualties, were not using artilleries and mortars. Also, he added, "we do not want to use brute force at this point."

"We are just trying to tell him (Noble) that he could not go on resisting the government might. We are doing everything to avoid the firefight," Ranjo said. "We are not ready to use our elaborate fire support like 105 mm cannons and mortars yet."

As the troops pushed Noble deeper and deeper into the forest, Ranjo said, more and more civilians, mostly children, are fleeing, afraid that they might be caught in a crossfire.

Dr. Figuracion Penas, chief of the Esperanza Department of Health, said at least 10 refugee families were arriving daily at evacuation centers, now running low on supplies and plagued by diseases. Last week, he said, four sick children died. A number of refugees are suffering from measles, malnourishment, respiratory diseases and malaria.

Brig. Gen. Emihano Templo, armed forces chief for civil military-operations, said he would dispatch medical teams in Esperanza and Salug towns quickly. Templo had gone to the refugee centers to see the situation for himself.

Ramos Assures No Indiscriminate Rebel Arrests

HK0309042390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 90 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has given assurances that a Supreme Court decision allowing warrantless arrests of suspected rebels would not result in an indiscriminate roundup.

The secretary ordered all military and police commanders at the weekend to file criminal charges against all wanted persons and to secure warrants to avoid legal problems in arresting communists, military rebels and criminals. He told law enforcers to immediately deliver suspects to the proper courts to avoid complaints of arbitrary detention, and to strictly observe the 18-hour detention limit for persons arrested without proper warrants.

According to Ramos, the military and police were warned to act within bounds of law in making warrantless arrests, and that guidelines were still being made on how to go about it properly.

Reacting to fears, aired by the media, that the Supreme Court ruling would lead to wholesale arrests, Ramos said warrantless arrests "are based on a well-accepted concept of citizen's arrest."

Under Rule 113 of the Rules of Court, military, police and civilians can arrest anyone committing a crime in their presence, or when in hot pursuit of an escapee, or when the suspect appears in the wanted list. As an example, Ramos cited communist leaders subject to a department order offering cash rewards for their arrest, capture or neutralization. He said all these communist leaders had been charged in court and that warrants of arrest had been issued against them.

The defense secretary said military rebels could also be arrested without warrants because their cases had been investigated and all had been charged with crimes of mutiny before military courts.

As for the arrst of criminals, Ramos asked the police to draft an "order of battle" listing car thieves, drug traffickers, and other criminals so that these could be charged in court and warrants issued against them.

Ramos said the early issuance of warrants against communist guerrillas, military rebels and criminals would avoid legal problems.

256 Rebels Said Slain in Attack on NPA Camp

HK0409084790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Sep 90 pp 1, 9

[By Vincent Batic]

[Text] Tacloban City—An estimated 256 communist guerillas were killed when government troops, backed by a helicopter gunship and a fighter plane, attacked a big New People's Army [NPA] camp in the forest of Maydolong, Eastern Samar, a Constabulary report said yesterday.

The report said the attack broke up a regional plenum of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. It said half of the estimated 500 guerillas caught by surprise by the attack escaped during the three-day military operation ending yesterday.

Meanwhile, three alleged ranking CPP members and a UP [University of the Philippines] student were arrested in Quezon City yesterday. The constabulary said the four suspected rebels were arrested with voluminous subversive documents which they were about to transfer to another safehouse.

The government suffered no casualties in the Eastern Samar attack. The casualty figure could not be immediately confirmed by independent sources. If true, it would be one of the military's biggest victories against communist rebels in the 21-year insurgency war.

In his report to regional Constabulary commander Brig. Gen. Vicente S. Garcia, Eastern Samar provincial commander Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Edwin Cuenco said the rebels and their wounded comrades split up into two groups—one fleeing toward Basey, Samar, and the other toward Gen. MacArthur, Eastern Samar.

A T-28 (Tora Tora) fighter plane dropped four 300-pound bombs while a Sikorsky helicopter gunship strafed the NPA camp before ground troops moved in. The PC [Philippine Constabulary] report said the camp housed some 500 rebels in nine big huts. The camp had a mess hall and session hall for some 120 persons and even had a parade ground.

Destroyed by air and ground fire were 25 assorted firearms, 200 sets of AM transistorized radios, 12 handheld two-way Icom radio sets, and a sound system inside the camp.

Garcia personally congratulated Cuenco for what the general described as a remarkable job at Maydolong. It was the biggest score by the Constabulary in recent memory, Garcia later told Tacloban newsmen.

Some of the topics reportedly being discussed in the plenum before the attack were their intention to participate in the 1992 elections with the revival of the leftist Partido ng Bayan (PnB), the assassination of armed and unarmed military personnel, gradual conscription, and the creation of a barangay-level party organization.

Meanwhile, in Southern Leyte, government troops led by provincial, commander Lt. Col. Rodolfo Caisip killed an NPA political district officer, Apolonio Dolon, and his security aide in a 10-minute clash at a remote area in Hinuhangan, Southern Leyte, Dolon had a P50,000 reward for his capture.

Arrested in Quezon City were Edgar Martinez, Catherine Venezuela and Joven Descanzo, Marina Clave, a UP student, was invited for questioning.

Lt. Col. George L. Alino, head of the Capital Regional Command North Sector, said the four were arrested while aboard a cream Hi-Ace van on the corner of Anonas and Kamias streets at 11 a.m.

Confiscated from them were two boxes of subversive documents including Ang Bayan [The Nation], the organ of the CPP, and THE LIBERATION, the official organ of the communist-led National Democratic Front, and the writings of the late Chinese leaders Mao Zedong, Alino said. There were no firearms.

They will be charged with rebellion, a bailable crime. Alino said no warrant of arrest was needed because they were arrested "while in transit."

Alino said a witness identified the suspects as CPP members. The witness, he said, is also a CPP member. Alino said the suspects are probably officers of the CPP's National Peasant Commission secretariat.

Alino said the suspects are working at the Philippine Peasant Institute located at the Philippine Social Sciences Center in the Asian Institute of Tourism in Diliman. Alino said the suspects were apparently moving from one safehouse to another and were supposed to attend a basic cadre course.

The arrest came while the government was holding exploratory talks on the possibility of ceaseifre talks with all rebels. Alino said the arrest violated no agreement and posed no danger to the peace talks because there are still no guidelines and approval of the truce.

Senior NPA Leader, Aide Killed in Batangas

HK0309131590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 03 Sep 90

[Report by Benjie de Galicia from Batangas—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The province of Batangas, particularly the farmers and businessmen whose lives have been made difficult because of forced payments of progressive taxation to the NPA [New People's Army], is now expected to experience peace. A large-scale operation conducted by joint forces of the 217th and 216th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Companies and members of the Padre Garcia Police Force from the same province, headed by Captain Eliardo Quinio under the supervision of their commanding officer, Captain Louie Palmera, resulted in the death of the highest NPA commander identified as Edgardo Dagle alias Comrade Gardo or Comrade Albert, and his aide, identified as Regalado Custodio, alias Comrade Rico.

According to a follow-up by Unit 20, a report was received by the military that Comrade Gardo Dagle's troops were in a safehouse in sitio Barandan San Francisco in the city of Lipa and were planning an attack on the various detachments in the fourth district of Batangas Province. Government troopers swooped down on them in a surprise attack and a 10 minute firefight ensued. After the encounter, the military recovered a .45 caliber and a .38 caliber gun, two hand grenades, a VHF Icom radio with battery charger, assorted medicines, and subversive documents.

Communist Rebel Leaders in Region 1 Identified

HK0409041990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 90 p 8

[By Jun Guiang]

[Text] Laoag City—Military authorities in Region 1 have identified the 10 top communist rebel leaders in Ilocos Norte, Ilocas Sur, La Union, and Pangasinan. It was the first time in the history of the Ilocos insurgency that the confidential list was declassified by the military.

PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional command] 1 chief Brig. Gen. Miguel Abaya identified the top 10 rebels as follows: Leo Velasco, alias "Vici" Mareiano Julian, alias "Jomar," "Pablo." "Singson," "Terong," "Leo," "Lanter," and "Benson:" Calimaco Bayagan, alias "Rannie;" Juliet Joaquin. alias "Marish" and "Arjane;" Promencio "Celes" Magno Monterola, alias "Milan;" Domingo Tarectcan, alias "Bernie;" Cuillermo Domingo, alias "Jessie;" and Efren Ramirez, alias "Ely."

Abava said Velasco heads the Ilocos regional party committee composed of the "northern" and "south fronts." The "northern front" covers Ilocos Norte, western Abra, and the first district of Ilocos Sur. The "southern front" covers the second district of Ilocos Sur, western Benguet, and La Union, he said. The general added that Julian or "Ka Jomar" handles the "northern front" while Cortez or "ka Ranan" takes charge of the "southern front."

He described the together with Velasco, Julian and Cortez, as "top enemy personalities in the region." [sentence as published]

Meanwhile, the Ilocos Norte Constabulary commander and police superintendent Lt. Col. Jose Dalumpines reported that the New People's Army, military arm of the Commnist Party of the Philippines (CPP), has a present strength of 101 political members and armed guerrillas.

In a half-year report published in the Recom 1 Journal, Colonel Dalumpines said that 63 of the dissidents have been fully identified, 35 known only by their aliases, and three unidentified. The firepower was about 96 assorted guns.

He said that they are operating under a military arm of the northern front committee codenamed "Franklin Arreola Brigade." It was named after the late "Ka Larry," a communist hardliner who died in an encounter on Sept 1, 1986 here. They were recently augmented by a platoon-size company (Cilspin) from the FZAC (Fr. Zacarias Agatep command).

Naval Command To Deploy Seaborne CAFGU's

HK0309043790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 90 p 17

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] A total of 112 newly trained members of the seaborne Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGU) will be deployed by the Naval District [ND] 1 command to keep a close watch of the coastal areas and marine waters in Central and Northern Luzon and part of Southern Tagalog.

Commodore Bayani T. Matic, chief of the Naval District [ND] 1 command said over the weekend that the seaborne CAFGUs will be totally in place starting early next month. Most of them, Matic said, will be assigned to guard the waters of Pangasinan and Dagupan City.

Matic pointed out that the mobilization of the Naval CAFGUs has been agreed by top ND 1 command officials and local government authorities in a bid to beef up the limited assets of the command.

Specifically, he said, the highly trained civilian support teams will aid the two most vital units of the ND 1 command—the Task Force 11 and the Coast Guard—in keeping safe the coastal areas and marine waters from foreign intruders and other lawless elements engaged in various illegal activities such as arms landing and smuggling of human cargoes and drugs.

The move, Matic explained, is also part of the command's effort to support the President's Kabisig [Partnership] program which primarily aims to generate people's involvement and cooperation in the government's main goal to hasten the economic development in the countryside.

The same thrust has been given emphasis by the command in its 13th year anniversary celebration Wednesday which has as its theme "Kabisig sa Kapayapaan at kaunlaran." He said the 112 volunteers will be equipped with motorized bancas, firearms, binoculars and radios which will be provided by the command.

The priority assignment of these seaborne CAFGUs will be the Lingayen Gulf waters where harmful methods of fishing such as dynamite, trawl and cynide are being used by unscrupulous fishermen. Also the seaborne CAFGUs will be mobilized to fight communist rebels who, have attempted to use the coastal areas for their operations such as arms landing.

Investment Performance Slowdown Reported

HK0309134990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 90 pp 11, 13

[By Corrie S. Narisma]

[Text] The flow of investments into new and existing projects is slowing down fast.

A preliminary report of the Board of Investments (BOI) showed that while the number of projects it registered from January to July this year rose to 1,685 from 1,397 a year ago, their combined cost only approximated last year's P[peso]50.95 billion. Last year's record was 272% more than the investments registered in the same period in 1988.

The report showed that of the total project cost, the equity contribution by both local and foreign investors amounted to P27.95 billion, or only 1.5% higher than last year's P27.53 billion. But BOI officials said the investment performance during the period was still within its target for the period. The BOI's investment target for the entire year is P80 billion.

The BOI, however, did not say if the withdrawal of a proposed P4.6 billion textile project by Tai Yuen Textile (Phils), Inc., a subsidiary of a big Taiwanese textile conglomerate, had been reflected in its preliminary investment report for the period. If the cost of this project were to be deducted, the final investment figure would drop to P46 billion.

Tai Yuen's project could have been the second biggest to be registered with the BOI in the first seven-month period, after that of Far Southeast Gold Resources, Inc. But the Taiwanese company decided to pull out after expressing dissatisfaction over the government's changing investment rules. Far Southeast's gold and copper mining project would cost about P6.67 billion.

Other big projects registered during the period were the P3.2 billion automotive transmission manufacturing venture of Toyota Motor Corp. of Japan; the P.19 billion industrial estate development project of Camelray Development Corp., the P1.64 billion microchips resistors manufacturing project of Rohm Electronics Phils., Inc., a subsidiary of Rohm of Japan; the P1.36 billion modernization program of Bacnotan Consolidated Industries, Inc., a local cement manufacturer, and the P1.26 billion industrial estate project of Ayala Land, Inc.

Of the total equity investments of P27.95 billion, Filipino owned or controlled corporations accounted for P13.74 billion. This, however, reflected a 12.73% drop compared with last year's P15.74 billion. Equity infusion in foreign owned and controlled projects, however, increased by 20.53% to P14.2 billion.

The Japanese remained the top investors from January to July this year, accounting for nearly P5.2 billion, or P150.4% [as published] higher than their equity contribution last year of P2.07 billion. The Taiwanese followed with P3.2 billion, or 18.86% more than the previous year's P2.7 billion. U.S. investors registered a 44.7% decline in equity investments from P1.63 billion last year to only P905 million this year.

Thailand

More Flights To Return Workers From Mideast

BK0609083790 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The government has increased up to four flights a day to bring back Thai workers from the Middle East. Deputy Interior Minister Watthana Atsawahem says there are now about 1,400 Thai workers stranded in the Middle East and the additional flights would speed up the evacuation program. Mr. Watthana says the government has also sent five tonnes of flood supply through the Jordanian Government to help the remaining Thai workers. The food relief will also be distributed to refugees of other nationals.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai Yotsuk says it is expected that all the remaining Thai workers in the Middle East will be evacuated within the next six to seven days. He indicates that about 1,000 Thai workers have been left stranded in Amman, Jordan, while 30 others are still in Kuwait looking after their properties. He adds that apart from food supply, the government has also provided money for the workers so that they can buy food sold locally for themselves.

Kuwaiti Minister Pledges To Compensate Workers

BK0409020590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 90 p 6

[Text] Visiting Kuwaiti Oil Minister Rashid al-Almiri promised yesterday his country will compensate for all losses suffered by Thai workers as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, when the situation returns to normal. Ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry Kopsak Chutikun said Mr al-Amlri made the pledge in response to Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan's inquiry about money and belogings left behind by some 7,000 Thai workers.

"I believe the Emir will be able to return to administer the country in not so long and will compensate the Thai workers for the losses," Mr al-Amiri was quoted as telling Mr Subin during their meeting at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. Thai workers should keep evidence of their deposits in banks in Kuwait as well as proof of ownership of their belongings and notify the Thai Labour Department accordingly, he said.

Mr Al-amiri also said the money exchange rate would be kept at the same level before the invasion of Kuwait and that the estimated one million foreigners who left Kuwait would be allowed to return.

The minister then urged Thailand to maintain its support for the United Nations embargo against Iraq even though Kuwaitis would also be affected.

Mr Kopsak said the Kuwaiti minister expressed his country's gratitude for Thailand's support for the UN embargo. Mr al-Amiri said he believed the embargo would eventually work to curb the possibility of an all-out war erupting in the Gulf. "The conflict is not only between Iraq and the United States, but that of Iraq and the whole world," the Kuwaiti minister was quoted as saying.

Mr al-Amiri also told Mr Subin his country had moved all its official institutions to Saudi Arabia's capital, Riyadh.

The minister said Kuwait had been an independent entity since the 15th century when Iraq was still under the Ottoman Empire. The ancestors of the present Emir had ruled Kuwait since 1756, said Mr al-Amiri.

Kuwait and Iraq had signed a series of demarcation treaties in 1859, 1862, and 1937 which were confirmed by both countries in 1963, he said. "Kuwait was therefore never part of Iraq," he said. "The situation should not drag on because the superpowers share one stand, and also because all countries recognise Kuwait.

"My government urges the international community to pursue its economic embargo of Iraq," he said.

Mr Subin assured Mr al-Amiri that Thailand would continue to support the UN sanctions against Iraq.

Before coming to Bangkok, Mr al-Amiri visited Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Bangladesh to seek support for his country.

Airline Raises Fares; U.S. Talks Deadlocked

BK0109052290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Sep 90 p B1

[Text] The sharp rise in the price of jet fuel has forced Thai Airways International to increase its international and domestic airfares, effective from today. Nares Horvatanakun, vice president for marketing, said the price of jet fuel for international air services has jumped from 66 cents a gallon in August, 1989 to 95 cents last month. For domestic services, the price has gone up from 56 cents to 99 cents a gallon, depending on where refuelling takes place.

Airlines in the United States and Europe also have increased their airfares to cover additional fuel costs resulting from the world crude oil price rising following the Aug 2 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

Nares said the rise in airfares is expected to have minimal impact on passenger numbers since the airline does not charge at a higher level to boost profits.

Meanwhile, the second round of aviation talks between Thailand and the United States ended in a deadlock yesterday. Mihadon Chantrarangkun, the chief Thai negotiator, said the atmosphere of the talks was positive but both sides could not agree on important points. The talks began on Wednesday.

The Thai and US negotiators are scheduled to meet again for a third round of discussions in October to try to reach a new agreement on bilateral air services. The Thai delegation, which last year issued the US with a notice to terminate the present agreement, said it wants a more equitable agreement with less restrictions on Thailand's services to the U.S.

MATICHON Welcomes UN Cambodia Resolution

BK3108150590 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Aug 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Toward Peace in Cambodia"]

[Text] The UN Security Council's permanent members have unanimously agreed to oversee the administration in Cambodia, send a peace-keeping force, and arrange an election there. This has been a major headway in efforts to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem, which has been dragging on even though Vietnam already had withdrawn its troops from the country. The Cambodian people finally will have a chance to live in peace.

The agreement those five nations—the United States, Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—reached has sparked hope for peace in Cambodia, since it has been extremely rare for the five powers to reach a consensus. This, therefore, is a major development in the United Nations' history..

In the Cambodian war, which broke out after Vietnam invaded, ousted the Pol Pot regime, and installed the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime in its place, the world powers that belong to the UN Security Council have been involved by supporting or supplying weapons to the various Cambodian factions. The United States supports the Khmer Serei and the Moulinaka group of Prince Sihanouk. China supports the Khmer Rouge. The Soviet Union supports the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime. Their support continued even after the Vietnamese pullout.

The agreement the five permanent members reached to send UN forces into Cambodia to monitor the cease-fire and to arrange for a fair election more or less is a guarantee that peace is within reach. It also shows the world powers are sincere in their efforts to achieve peace for Cambodia, a hotbed of war for 13 years.

The immediate problem now is how to get the four Cambodian factions to accept the agreement the permanent members reached and to cooperate in efforts toward restoring peace in Cambodia. It is hoped the four Cambodian factions will think of the Cambodian people, who have suffered all kinds of hardships, miseries, poverty, and fear for over 13 years. The sight of Cambodian children, who look like skeletons at the camps along the Thai border, is evidence of the cruel war in Cambodia.

We also hope the four Cambodian factions will respect the consensus of the Cambodian people when elections, expected in November, are held. . An end to the fighting in Cambodia not only will benefit Cambodia, but also all countries in Southeast Asia. We have been living in fear and suspicion during the last decade. Peace in Cambodia will contribute to economic cooperation and development of the entire region.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Policy Goals

BK3108030390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] Newly appointed Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan yesterday gave an assurance that there would be smooth cooperation with the Prime Minister's policy advisers in implementing the administration's foreign policy.

"Thailand's role on Cambodia under the Prime Minister's leadership has been recognised among ASEAN and other parties involved. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry must respond to his leadership in this regard," Dr Subin said in an interview with the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The former commerce minister, who formally assumed his new post at Saranrom Palace yesterday, added that he foresaw no problem in dealing with Ban Phitsanulok since he was acquainted with most of the advisers during his academic days. "We can cooperate on any matter, because there is one policy under one leader," he said.

Dr Subin said he disagreed with the view that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Ministry had pursued different sets of policies on Indochina. "As we can see, things have now culminated in an agreement to form a supreme national council, and a ceasefire which the Permanent Five endorsed," he said.

Thailand had also proceeded along a line proven to be correct, by coordinating with ASEAN and others. "We must honour and carry out the commitment we have with the international community. However, policy can be adjusted, and modified," he said.

Asked to comment on the prospect of Indochina becoming a "marketplace," Dr Subin, who visited Vietnam and Laos and Burma during his tenure at the commerce ministry said that success would take time. "The major problem of Vietnam and Laos is not entirely political," he said. "It has to do with the fact that they are not familiar with the free trade system. Burma is also a case in point. It will take some time and effort to educate them about market economy and free trade," he said.

Among the priorities set is to augment other agencies in securing new beachheads for Thai exports, he said, adding that the Foreign Ministry must proceed along this line and help achieve the export target of one thousand billion baht value within three years. The current volume is 600 billion baht.

The Foreign Minister said he and his deputy, Amnuai Yotsuk, would not divide responsibilities into overseeing individual departments. "Both must have equal knowledge of things, so that when one is away, the other can readily carry out the work," he said.

On the annual reshuffle of senior officials, Dr Subin said there was no reason for him to effect any change in the list finalised by his predecessor ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila who "knew all about the people here and their performances."

M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, yesterday briefed the two new ministers on the bureaucratic setup.

Deputy Director General for Political Affairs Wirasak Futrakun was appointed to act as a "linkage" between bureaucrats and politicians.

Chatchai, Deputy Premier Reach 'Understanding'

BK0109042690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Sep 90 p A3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Pramuan Saphawasu said yesterday that he has reached an understanding with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan over the Cabinet reshuffle which saw him transferred from the finance ministry portfolio, sources said.

They quoted Pramuan as telling government spokesmen after he chaired yesterday's Cabinet meeting that his anger and discontent were normal reactions when he heard Chatchai had reshuffled the Cabinet without notifying him first. Pramuan was quoted as saying that Chatchai should have consulted him prior to making his move as he and the premier had been long time friends. But yesterday the new deputy premier appeared to be happy in his post.

Pramuan shed "man's tears" after learning from the Royal Command on Monday that his finance minister's post had been given to a non-MP [member of parliament]—Wirophong Ramangkun. On the following day, Pramuan, a key member of the Chat Thai Party threatened to disobey Chatchai, his party leader, and said he might resign from the party. But, sources said, Pramuan appeared to be happy when Chatchai asked him to chair the meeting in an apparent attempt to calm the disgruntled minister.

On one occasion during the meeting, Chatchai, who shuttled in and out of the meeting room, asked Pramuan's permission to air his views, which made Pramuan's face glow with pride, sources said, adding that the Cabinet members broke out in laughter. They added that Chatchai had now rated his deputies, with Pramuan being the first, Thongyot Chitwira (Social Action Party) second, Sanan Khachonprasat (Democrat Party) third, Mana Rattanakoset (Ratsadon Party) fourth with the last being Gen [General] Athit Kamlang-ek (Puangchon Chaothai Party).

Sources cited some Cabinet members as saying that Pramuan had conducted the meeting with aplomb once he learned that Chatchai had made him his right hand man.

Deputy Government Spokesman Phonthep Techaphaibun said Chatchai opened the meeting explaining why he had to bring in the three non-MPs. The two other non-elected ministers are Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on and Deputy Interior Minister Wasit Detkunchon. Phonthep quoted Chatchai as telling the Cabinet that he had to also listen to the public's view in reshuffling the Cabinet. The action was taken to shore up people's faith in the government after a series of corruption charges hit the old Cabinet.

Chatchai told the Cabinet that his present policy would place emphasis on promoting the country's economy so he had to appoint two economic experts like Amaret and Wiraphong to the economic ministries, Phonthep said.

Bringing in Wasit was seen as an attempt to offset the image of the Interior Ministry which was tainted by his predecesssor Santi Chaiwirattana who was accused of abusing his authority in easing safety regulations governing gas stations in exchange for bribes.

Sources said Chatchai told the non-partisan ministers to shrug off criticisms by some MPs that they were outsiders. Many MPs, mostly from Chat Thai, expressed their discontentment that the non-elected three ministers were included in the Cabinet.

Deputy Interior Minister Welcomed at Ceremony

BK3108030790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] Newly-appointed Deputy Interior Minister Pol Gen [Police General] Wasit Detkunchon yesterday told Interior officials who met him at a welcoming ceremony at the ministry that his office is always open for them to lodge any complaints.

Gen Wasit, who resigned as deputy police chief to join the Cabinet, said he would perform his duty faithfully and straightforwardly. Although he is not an elected MP [member of parliament] he does not "feel heavy in my heart" to take up the post, he said. Gen Wasit, who is known to be an honest police officer, said that he was due to retire in October when he was offered the Cabinet post which he accepted.

Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha and his deputies—Watthana Atsawahem and Trairong Suwannakhiri—were also present at the ceremony. Interior Permanent Secretary Anan Anantakun led senior ministry officials, including Police Chief Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat, to meet Gen Wasit. Gen Wasit later paid homage to the image of the first Interior Minister and the statue of King Rama IV.

Gen Wasit would have to work in the office left vacant by former deputy interior minister Santi Chaiwirattana who was sacked recently. He said that he does not believe in superstition. However, he brought with him a big Buddha image and put it in his office. He refused to use the same chair Santi had used and did not sit facing the east as formerly did by Santi.

The office where Gen Wasit would work in is known within the ministry as the place where most deputy ministers have faced doom.

The officials believed that the office is close to the sacred Sala Phrakan, a pavilion of the sacred spirit, but was located on a higher ground than the pavilion. Since last week, Sala Phrakan was renovated and elevated to a higher level than the office of the deputy minister.

Vietnam

U.S. Decision on Talks With Phnom Penh Noted

BK0609103890 Hanoi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Mr. James Baker, has made public a U.S. decision to open direct talks with the State of Cambodia in an effort to push up the peace plan in Cambodia.

Speaking at the External Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, Mr. Baker said that progress made recently is partly thanks to the U.S.'s 18 July decision on ending any support for the tripartite Coalition Government of

Democratic Cambodia at the UN and on opening dialogue with Vietnam. The follow-up logical step is to begin talks with representatives of the Hun Sen government through U.S. diplomats in Vientiane, Laos.

Spokesman Hails Decision

BK0609101890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] A spokewoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mrs. Ho The Lan, hailed U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's declaration of the U.S. decision to open direct talks with the Phnom Penh government. Speaking at the regular press conference in Hanoi on Thursday [6 September], Mrs. Ho The Lan noted that this U.S. decision was practical and conformed to reality. She added that such talks as well as other Vietnam-U.S. dialogues at a higher level were aimed at reaching an early overall solution to the Cambodian issue.

AFP Reports Welcoming

BK0609091890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 6 (AFP)—Vietnam welcomes the U.S. decision to dialogue with Phnom Penh in the search for a solution to the Cambodian conflict, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Thursday. "We welcome the announcement of the U.S. Government that it will hold direct talks with the State of Cambodia," the spokesman said, adding that the U.S. decision was "realistic."

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Wednesday in Washington that direct talks would be held with Phnom Penh in hopes of making progress towards a solution of the nearly 12-year-old conflict. The United States, which has so far supported the two non-communist members of the tripartite anti-Phnom Penh resistance coalition, began direct talks on the issue with Vietnam in July.

The decision came after Washington withdrew its support at the United Nations from the resistance because of the presence of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians when they ruled the country from 1975 to 1978.

Hanoi is the main backer of the Phnom Penh Government it installed after invading Cambodia and toppling the Khmer Rouge late in 1978. The country has been in a state of civil war since, between Phnom Penh forces on one side and those of the Khmer Rouge, of former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk and of former Premier Son Sann on the other.

Mr. Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Sihanouk have announced that they will go to Jakarta for a meeting of Cambodian factions to discuss the make-up of a supreme national council to be formed in the run-up to U.N.-monitored elections aiming to end the Cambodian conflict.

Hanoi Notes Lugar's Statement on U.S Trade

BK0609045190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] According to foreign sources, after a visit to seven Asian countries, U.S. Republican Senator Richard Lugar on 28 August said in Washington that we should create conditions for lessening U.S. trade restrictions against Vietnam. He said that U.S. corporations in Hong Kong, South Korea, and Thailand are very interested in establishing trade relations with Vietnam, and that a number of foreign trade corporations have already established relations with this country.

Mr. Lugar contended that the current economic reform in Vietnam may create favorable conditions for the United States to establish trade relations with Vietnam and that granting loans to Vietnam is an initial step leading to bilateral trade relations.

Sihanouk Decision To Attend Talks 'Welcomed'

BK0609102890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 6 (AFP)—Vietnam welcomed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to attend the Jakarta peace talks involving Cambodia's warring factions, a government spokesman said Thursday. "The fact that Mr. Sihanouk decided to come to the Jakarta meeting agrees with the general tendency calling for the establishment of a supreme national council (SNC) as soon as possible," a Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said. The SNC is "an important stage aimed at accelerating the process to settle the problem," the spokesman said.

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in New York last week agreed to a peace plan calling for the creation of the SNC, which would group the warring factions in the run-up to elections. The plan also called for the United Nations to administer Cambodia as well as supervise a cease-fire, the disarmament of the factions and free elections.

After the announcement that the prince would attend the talks, the prime minister of the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen, said he would travel to Jakarta on Friday. He had initially refused to attend when Prince Sihanouk said he would be absent from the talks.

The Cambodian resistance includes the powerful Khmer Rouge, the non-communist supporters of Prince Sihanouk and those of former Prime Minister Son Sann. The groups have been fighting the government that Vietnam installed in Phnom Penh after Hanoi's invasion in December 1978.

Official on Ending Aid to Cambodian Factions

BK0509134890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 5 (AFP)—Vietnam, the principal ally of the Phnom Penh Government, would abide by any future agreement on ending the supply of military aid to the Cambodian factions, an official source said here Wednesday. "Vietnam will respect any agreement on an end to military aid to the factions fighting in Cambodia and welcomes the recent decision by the Soviet Union and China to that effect," a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Chinese official press said Monday that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen suggested at a meeting in the northeastern Chinese city of Harbin at the weekend that their countries should cease supplying arms to the Cambodian factions "under the terms of a global political settlement to the Cambodian problem." China is the principal backer of the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful group in a tripartite resistance coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which has been fighting for almost 12 years to overthrow the Phnom Penh government which is backed by Hanoi and Moscow.

"The end of military aid to the factions constitutes a significant and essential step contributing to an end to the civil war and the return of peace to Cambodia," the official said.

The Vietnamese statement comes as the four factions are facing obstacles to a planned meeting in Jakarta this week on Cambodian peace proposals. Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has said he will not attend the meeting unless Prince Sihanouk, whose presence is not expected, also attends.

Vo Chi Cong Meets Outgoing Soviet Ambassador

BK3108164590 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received here today Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin who paid him a farewell visit before leaving here at the end of his term of office in Vietnam.

Vo Chi Cong highly appreciated the Soviet diplomat's positive contributions to the consolidation of the traditional friendship and the development of the multiform cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He expressed sincere gratitude toward the Soviet Communist Party, state and people for their solidarity, support and assistance to Vietnam in its revolutionary cause. The state and people of Vietnam, he said, have constantly endeavoured to consolidate and develop its close friendship and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Vo Chi Cong also expressed his belief that the Soviet people, upholding their glorious revolutionary tradition, would overcome all difficulties and trials to successfully carry out the cause of socialist construction in their country.

For his part, D.I. Kachin thanked the Vietnamese party, state and people for their help, and expressed his desire to continue to contribute to strengthening the fine relatioship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

Party Leaders Visit Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

BK0209050290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution and 2 September National Day, on the morning of 1 September a delegation of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee visited President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum, where it paid floral tributes to the staunch and exemplary communist fighter who had devoted his entire life to the great cause of the nation's revolution.

The delegation included Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Pham Van Dong, Hoang Quoc Viet, Nguyen Huu Tho, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Doan Khue, Mai Chi Tho, Dao Duy Tung, Tran Kien, Le Phuoc Tho, Nguyen Quyet, Dam Quang Trung, Vu Oanh, Pham The Duyet, Vo Nguyen Giap, Tran Duc Luong, Nguyen Van Tu, Ha Quang Du, Pham Ba, Le At Hoi, Pham Loi, and Khac Quang.

On the same day, the delegation also laid a wreath at the Mai Dich War Cemetery in memory of our people's outstanding sons who had sacrificed their lives for the independence, freedom, and socialist cause of the country.

Australia

Iraq Envoy Hopes for Release of Women, Children

BK0309070690 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The United Nations secretary general, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, has conceded that his peace talks in Amman with Iraq's foreign minister, Mr. Tariq 'Aziz, ended in failure. The secretary general has now flown to Paris to brief the French foreign minister, Mr. Roland Dumas, on his Amman talks and to have a meeting with King Husayn of Jordan. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Iraq appears to have put a stop to the release of foreign women and children who are trying to return home. [passage omitted] A French airliner expected to have flown to Baghdad to collect 59 French women and children has been denied permission to make the trip for what the Iraqi authorities term technical reasons.

Even so, Iraq's ambassador to Australia says he had confirmation from Baghdad that all Australian women and children will be allowed to leave Iraq and Kuwait. Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, Stuart Heather, says the ambassador was called into the Department of Foreign Affairs to explain Iraq's detention of two Australian men.

[Begin Heather recording] Foreign Affairs wants Iraq to give Australian diplomats in Baghdad access to both men and it only knows the whereabouts of one of them. In Canberra, Iraq's ambassador, 'Afif 'Isa al-Rawi, again made the short but by now familiar drive to the Foreign Affairs headquarters. He says he hopes the estimated 75 remaining Australian women and children will return home as soon as possible. But the ambassador could not say when that will be. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Chinese Reportage on Trade Delegation Visit

WA0609132690

For Chinese reportage on the visit to China by Australian Minister for Trade Negotiations of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Neal Blewett, including his participation in the China-Australia Joint Ministerial Economic Commission, his meeting with Chinese State Councilor and Governor of the People's Bank of China Li Guixian, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 6 September 1990 and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

Fiji

Premier Says Government Not To 'Muzzle' Press

BK0509141690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Suva, Sept 5 (AFP)—Fiji's interim prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said Wednesday that the government would not muzzle press freedom here. Ratu Mara said a special bill of rights guaranteed press freedom and that a cabinet proposal to licence newspapers "was not intended to control or muzzle the media but ensure responsible and accurate journalism." He said while opening new premises for the FIJI TIMES that he hoped a mechanism between government and the media "could make redundant the proposal for annual registration and media licensing."

The government has been accused of censoring the press since it took control following two coups here in 1987. Fiji military forces that usurped power in 1987 shut down Fiji's two daily newspapers, the FIJI TIMES and FIJI SUN, and the country's commercial radio station. Local journalists were detained, harassed and imprisoned while the entry of foreign journalists was restricted. The FIJI TIMES later reopened after agreeing to operate under self censorship.

New Zealand

Poll Reveals Increased Support for Labor Party

BK0509120690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Wellington, Sept 5 (AFP)—New Zealand's change of prime minister, the third in 13 months, already appears to have helped the Labour Party win back some crucial voters, a Television New Zealand (TVNZ) poll revealed Wednesday. But reaction among the country's opposition National Party and the media has been less positive to the dumping of former Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer in favour of Mike Moore in a Labour Party coup.

A TVNZ survey of 500 people taken Tuesday night showed the key "don't know/will not vote" segment fell five per cent to 30 per cent, compared to a poll taken a month ago. Of the 70 per cent who said they would vote, the National Party received 51 per cent, down 12 per cent, and Labour 34 per cent, up six per cent, the poll found.

In the preferred prime minister poll, Mr. Moore had 19 per cent support, up five per cent, with opposition backbencher Winston Peters steady at 15 per cent and opposition leader Jim Bolger at nine per cent, down three per cent, the survey showed.

TVNZ said the poll had an error factor of plus or minus four per cent.

The opposition took out full-page advertisements in the major morning newspapers wednesday, saying: "The Moore They Change, the Moore They Remain the Same." The National Party's advertisement said high unemployment, long hospital waiting lists and "overseas debt of Third World proportions" had been achieved by a government "in which Mike Moore has shared every disastrous decision from day one."

Wellington's morning daily, THE DOMINION, described the leadership change as "a panic stricken bid by MPs [members if parliament] facing oblivion to claw back at least a chance of surviving into the next parliament." "Mr. Moore has eight weeks to rediscover the traditional Labour voter, reassure his business supporters, win the confidence of women voters, and convince the electorate that veering right with Labour is the way to surge ahead," THE DOMINION said.

THE PRESS of Christchurch said the change "may be a sign of panic by what has increasingly seemed a terminally unpopular Labour government." It said Mr. Moore had not become premier because he was "the greatest intellect in parliament, the most consistent and logical thinker, the best manager or the most charming person." "He has reached the top because he is a battler and a representative of heartland Labour," it said.

The top circulation NEW ZEALAND HERALD said Moore's premiership would be "no more than a footnote."

The NATIONAL BUSINESS REVIEW said the electorate "is likely to be whipped in a new frenzy of apathy" at Mr. Moore's election. "New Zealand has now had three prime ministers in 13 months, a record many countries in South America would think extravagant. The knighthoods haven't even caught up," the newspaper said.

Papua New Guinea

Further on 'Tense' Situation in Bougainville

BK0509151090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 5 (AFP)—Bougainville rebels said they were on a war footing, and it was only a matter of which side fired the first shot before fresh hostilities broke out.

A statement issued by the rebels Tuesday accused the Papua New Guinea government of breaching the peace accord signed a month ago by sending troops with the first shipment of vital fuel and medical supplies. "It is just a matter of which side fires its opening shot first before we have another war on our hands," it said.

The rebels, who control the island, described as "very tense" the situation on Bougainville, which has been cut off since march. Thousands of Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) members were being placed on red alert throughout the islands in case of a declaration of war by Port Moresby, it said.

It was issued on the letterhead of the so-called Interim Government of the Republic of Bougainville by its president, BRA Commander Francis Ona, and Interim Chairman Joseph Kabui, who led the rebel delegation in last month's peace talks.

Port Moresby imposed a blockade after the rebels' May 17 declaration of independence.

A small flotilla of ships carrying goods and 53 civilian medical staff and field officers remains anchored in the Buka Passage off the northern tip of Bougainville island. The rebels refused to allow the ships to dock because they were accompanied by patrol boats carrying 70 defence force troops and 30 police officers. The ships' captains countered by refusing to allow unloading unless it was done by the troops and distribution was handled by community leaders rather than the BRA.

The rebels said the sending of troops and police on the patrol boats was an act of aggression aimed at intimidating Bougainvillians. The national government maintains that troops and police will only perform civil tasks and are there to protect civilians. Mr. Kanui warned that if Port Moresby persisted with that sort of approach "worse things" were to come. The BRA was well prepared, he said.

Supply Delivery Delayed

BK0409071490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea Government said hopes to deliver emergency supplies to the rebel-held island of Bougainville have been further delayed. People in the Bougainville town of Kieta have been preventing three ships from landing food, medicines, fuel, and relief workers for several days, and the vessels have now withdrawn to nearby Nissan Island to take on fresh water and rations for their crew.

The prime minister's office in Port Moresby said the ships would return to Kieta. The office said the ships were prevented from landing supplies because of the dispute between community leaders in Kieta and members of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army over who should liaise with the national government on the distribution. A similar dispute last week has to be settled before the ships could deliver emergency supplies to Buka Island.

Hawke Views 'Problem'

BK0309084490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, says Australia sees no place in the South Pacific for an independent Bougainville. Speaking to a state luncheon at the National Parliament in Papua New Guinea's capital, Port Moresby, he said Australia supported the government's latest moves to find a political, not a military, solution to the Bougainville problem. He said Australia also agreed with the government's stand that Bougainville should remain an integral part of Papua New Guinea.

Mr. Hawke said Australia felt the Endeavor Accord was a step in the right direction, saying his government had indicated its willingness to help in Bougainville's rehabilitation. He also ruled out Australian military involvement, saying the time [words indistinct] that Australian forces could act in an internal security role in Papua New Guinea.